NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

OUR subscribers will please note particularly the date opposite their names, on the paper. It signifies *the time to which they have paid.* By our terms, money paid after three months from such date must be at the rate of $1.25 a year. It is hardly necessary to add that $1.25 at the end of six months *pays for only five months' paper.* Money sent by mail, when properly sealed and directed, is at our risk. Money orders, or drafts for large amounts, payable to our order, are preferred.

Special Notice.

In reply to inquiries, we would say that the FARMER will be sent to all subscribers until a discontinuance is ordered. The date to which payment is made is given on each paper, so that every subscriber can ascertain for himself the time when his subscription ends. All money sent us within three months of the commencement of the subscription will be regarded as in advance. We would also state that our *lowest and only terms* are given on our third page. We have no Club Terms. We have fixed our rates as low as the times will allow, and we give our readers their full money's worth.

☞ See Third Page for Terms, &c. ☜

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Editorial.

MODES OF TYING UP CATTLE.

TANCHIONS are probably used in nine-tenths of the barns in New-England, at least in the southern portion of it, for fastening the cattle, milch cows and working oxen, in their stables. Several other modes have been devised, such as the old-fashioned bow, and the chain or strap that were put about the neck of the animal, attached to a ring which slid up and down a perpendicular stake.

Either of the arrangements of bow, chain or strap afforded considerable liberty to the animal. It could move forward or back a short distance, could turn its head so as to lick some portions of the body, and what was of more consequence, could bring the head around upon the side when lying down to sleep. This is the natural position of the creature during that important portion of its time, and to be deprived of enjoying it, would be much like compelling us to stand up when we sleep!

In visiting several barns recently, our attention was strongly attracted to the painful position in which we found many of the cattle. Some fine cows were lying down, with the head stretched out straight before them, and the under jaw resting upon the barn-floor! Others, apparently in a sleepy condition were holding their heads up as high as they could get them, while others had twisted their heads so as to get one horn inside the stanchion, next to their bodies, while the other was on the outside, next the barn floor. In this position, the weight of the head seemed to afford a sufficient pressure to keep the head in place while the animal was sleeping! Again, some of the cows had stretched themselves out at full length, with the head resting upon the side of one horn, in much the same position which a horse sometimes assumes in his pasture when lying down.

In most of the barns lately visited we found them sufficiently warm, commodious and clean, but in every instance using the stanchion for tying up. Below are remarks by two of our valued exchanges,—the *Prairie Farmer* and the *Rural Carolinian*, as follows:—

The Cruelty of Stanchions for Cattle.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* pronounces stanchions a mild form of cruelty to cattle, and we fully agree with him. He adds: "When cows are sleeping, they invariably bend their necks and rest their heads at their sides. This must be their most comfortable sleeping position, of which they are deprived by stanchions. It cannot, or ought not to be a desirable object to gain more space by stanchions. A cow ought never to have less than three feet by five and one-half feet space to stand and lie down in, and the fastening by rope, chain or bow gives it, provided the short chains are regulated accordingly."

But, it is urged that stanchions ensure increased cleanliness. In a properly built cow stable, cleanliness is ensured by other means. There should be a trench behind the stand from six to eight inches deep. This prevents the cows from stepping back to lie down beyond the intended space. The stands being just the required length, the droppings will fall into the trench, and only in cases where the cows are eating and have stepped forward, their droppings will fall on the stand. But there is even a provision against this, by making the cows get up a few minutes before feeding. In most cases they will drop their manure as soon as they get up. When done with the feeding, a hand may go behind the cows with a hoe, and rake down in the trench such manure as may have been dropped on the stand; he also pulls back under the hind part of the cow any straw or refuse feed lodged under the forefeet, so she may find a pleasant bed when she has done feeding and wants to lie down.

Having carefully tested all the usual modes of tying up cattle, we confess that the use of stanchions is the quickest and easiest means of confining them. It is also the manner in which they can be most readily kept clean,—but it is a mode which is not only the most uncomfortable, but frequently a *painful one.*

We recently saw a cow just imported at a large cost, knocked down twice by striking her fore-shoulders against the stanchion in attempting to get up! This evil may be remedied in some measure by slanting the upper part of the stanchions towards the barn-floor. This will give more room for the cow to push forward, as she must do, in rising. Another means of affording comfort is, to set the stanchions farther apart at the bottom than they are at the top, so that when lying down the animal can turn its head in some measure towards its body. In that position the head cannot well be got out of the stanchion, even if the space were large enough to admit of it.

SOWING BROADCAST AND DRILLING IN GRAIN.

It is somewhat singular, that in the unquestionable progress which has been made in New England agriculture, and especially in the use of agricultural machines, so little attention has been given to the use of the drill in sowing small grains. The probability is that there is not more than one or two good seed drills for sowing grass seed and grains, in each one hundred farms in New England. Their value is acknowledged by many, but their cost seems to be the objection urged against them. Their cost is less than that of the mowing machine, but the number of acres to be mowed is so much larger than those sowed to grain, that the farmer has no hesitation in purchasing the latter.

It is next to an impossibility to sow grain or grass seed evenly by hand; that is, so that each foot or rod of an acre shall have nearly an equal number of seeds. This a good drill will do. In doing this, it is supposed that one-fourth less seed is required than when it is sown by hand. That is, three pecks of wheat instead of four; and so of other seeds. Another saving would be, that a man and horse with a good drill, would sow some five or six times as much in a day, as a man could by hand.

In an English agricultural society some years ago, when the subject of farm machinery was discussed, the following advantages were set forth as being derived from the use of a drilling machine for sowing wheat, other small grains and grass seed.

1. The seed is delivered with regularity.
2. It is deposited at proper depth.
3. The weeds during the growth of plants are destroyed with great facility.
4. The plants cultivated receive the undivided benefit of the soil and manure, and have not to maintain a constant struggle with weeds.
5. The land by the process of hoeing, is undergoing preparations for another crop.
6. The necessity of summer fallowing is avoided.
7. By the admission of air and sun to the rows, a stronger and healthier plant is produced, and of course a heavier crop.
8. By stirring the soil it is more susceptible of benefit from the atmosphere, imbibing more oxygen, and being both warmed and enriched by the sun.
9. The roots shoot freely in pulverized soil.
10. By drilling, the farmer is enabled to have heavier crops of beans and wheat on light land.
11. Clover and grass seeds answer incomparably better in the pulverization produced by hoeing, independent of the clearness from weeds.
12. The drills give facility for depositing smaller portions of manure with greater effect.

The reader will observe that in the third item, it is stated that the weeds are destroyed with great facility. This is because the seeds are sown in straight lines, and at regular distances apart. Room is thus afforded the cultivator to pass through, stir the soil with a a hoe suited to the work, and destroy all weeds. In broadcast sowing this cannot be done, so that our fields are frequently badly robbed by weeds of the nutriment which the grain needs, and when harvested its price is much reduced by false and worthless seeds mixed with it. This is the "process of hoeing" alluded to in item five, as not only greatly benefiting the grain, but as an important preparation of the land for succeeding crops.

It may be objected to this mode of raising grain, that it will cost too much for labor. If the crop, however, were largely increased by this process, and the land put in excellent condition for future crops, this objection would fall. At the meeting to which we have alluded above, one of the speakers affirmed that fifty-six bushels of wheat per acre had been raised on some of the light soils in Norfolk.

An average of the wheat crop in New England, does not exceed twenty bushels. If we could add ten busbels to that average, we could well afford to weed it and hoe it too.

A good drill would answer all the purposes of a whole neighborhood of farmers, and by combination, the cost to each one might be quite small. Now is a good time to get up the company, and have the machine ready for the spring work.

OBITUARY.

We are pained to be called upon to record the death of our townsman and neighbor, Dr. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, of Concord, Mass., who died of apoplexy, on Saturday, the 9th instant. From his youth to his last hour, the Doctor was an indefatigable student. He always seemed to discharge every duty that devolves upon man, with an energetic and untiring industry.

He was born in Wilmington, Mass. His father was a clergyman, and being blessed with a large family, it is hardly probable that much of the slender income from preaching in those days, could have been appropriated to fitting children for college. However this may have been, the young man graduated at Harvard in the class of 1827, with honors that indicated high intellectual powers. Upon receiving his medical degree, he went into practice in Concord, N. H., but remained there only a year or two, and then established himself in Gloucester, Mass., where he secured an extensive practice for twenty years. Being admonished by some pulmonary symptoms, he left Gloucester and came to Concord, where for twenty years more he has been occupied as a druggist, but practicing in his profession somewhat in the meantime.

Notwithstanding these engagements, he found opportunity to read, not only the newspapers and scientific books of the day, but in the intervals of business in his office, we have found him reading the same books, in Latin or Greek, that he read in college. He gave much attention to Chemistry, and for some years was more or less engaged in lecturing upon that important subject. Geology was another favorite study with him; so was astronomy. Indeed, whatever branch of education promised to promote the welfare of the race had not only his hearty approval but the benefit of his personal efforts. He acted for many years as a Superintendent of the public schools in the towns where he resided, and for several years was selected by the Trustees, to examine the pupils at the time-honored Westford Academy, in Massachusetts.

He wrote some works. One was a volume entitled "Peter Gott," a chaste and touching story of sea life, suggested, probably, by the incidents which must have come to his knowledge from his patients, many of whom passed much of their lives on the ocean.

Another work—but not published—was upon the "Diseases of Children." About the year 1858 he was invited by the old "Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture," to prepare what they were pleased to term "*An Agricultural Survey of Middlesex County*" in Massachusetts. He engaged at once, heartily and earnestly, in the work, and the society published it in their transactions of the succeeding year. He prepared a map of the County, clearly showing its geological features, gave the population in 1855, the area in square miles, population to the square mile, its water courses, meteorology, changes that had taken place in husbandry, staple products of the country, and a brief sketch of its agricultural societies.

Perhaps in all the branches to which the Doctor turned his attention, he found nothing more pleasing and attractive than the principles which are involved in the cultivation of the soil. This made the labor of preparing the Survey of Middlesex County a congenial one. This appreciation of the wonderful art, and its vast importance to the world, led him also into the Farmer's Club of his town, where his investigations, judicious experiments in the soil, and clear and modest statements, were of great value to the Club. For several years he was also a frequent contributor to these columns, and to the last, was a warm, and sometimes eloquent, friend of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER; but merely of the newspaper bearing this title, but of every upright and industrious tiller of the soil in New England.

The Doctor was a profound *thinker*, as well as an extensive reader. If he gave an opinion, he was tenacious of it, and would not yield it, except upon a clear refutation by facts. His reading was mostly upon scientific topics, history, biography and travels. Yet he found time to gain very accurate ideas of the political condition of his own and foreign countries. He lived a useful and pure life, and died respected, most beloved by those who knew him best, full of years, a kind Christian gentleman.

"His youth was innocent; his riper age
Marked with some act of goodness every day;
And watched by eyes that loved him, calm and sage,
Faded his late declining years away.
Cheerful he gave his being up, and went
To share the holy rest that waits a life well spent."

A GOOD WORK BEGUN.—A correspondent at Whitefield, N. H., says: "I think the late Agricultural meetings held at Littleton and Lancaster, by the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture, created a new interest in the minds of some of our farmers, and will have a good effect. I attended at Lancaster, and enjoyed it much."

We have no doubt of this, and that similar meetings in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, are exciting a new interest in the minds of many who have heretofore been comparatively indifferent. If Boards of Education, Teacher's Institutes, and Boards of Trade are valuable in each of those departments, why should not Boards of *Agriculture* arouse new interests and enlighten those who participate in their exercises?

We hope that all the healthful agricultural influences which have been put in motion will not fall into too deep a slumber during the warmer seasons, but find some means of keeping alive the interest that has been awakened in thousands of minds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK. Vol. XI. Octavo, 1160 pages.

This volume contains the pedigrees of more than 2000 bulls, and over 3300 cows, or 5300 pedigrees in all; mostly of newly recorded animals,—showing the progress in breeding for a single year. These numbers are compared with those in the last volume of the English Herd Book which covers a space of two years, and it appears that the increase of the Short-horn breed here is about double that in Great Britain. Mr. Allen congratulates the Short-horn breeders of the United States and Canada on the prosperity indicated by the contents of this annual, and says, never before has the demand been as active as now; prices for first-class animals rate higher than at any previous date in our country; while England annually sends us orders, and acknowledges that these animals are improved in style, constitution and condition over those which, years ago, were sold to American purchasers. Evidence drawn from every part of the country establishes the fact of the adaptability of the Short-horns to our various climates, either far in the North or South, where the proper grasses for their food are produced, especially for the improvement of our native stock.

The present volume appears to be fully equal to its predecessors, in all respects. It is thought that the issue of another volume will be necessary next year.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

BARN ITCH.

I am one of your subscribers and a young farmer. There are several questions I would like to ask for the benefit of myself and neighbors.

1. What is the best remedy for the "Barn Itch," which has got among my cattle by purchase?

REMARKS.—1. One of the best cattle breeders in Massachusetts informed us that the remedy for "barn itch" is a very simple one. It consists in rubbing the affected part with a cob until the surface is smooth, and then apply some soft grease, such as fresh butter or lard oil, and rub the oil in by hand. Do this gently, so as not to irritate the skin to rawness, but continue it for several days in succession, or until the disease disappears.

Mr. Cole, in his "Diseases of Animals," says, "give the animal as much salt and soot as it will eat, and in a few hours after a dose of sulphur."

GRAIN FOR SHEEP.

2. What is the best grain for sheep at the lambing season? Will India wheat be good to feed at that time?

2. The safest and best grain we have used for sheep for two or three months previous to the lambing season, is oats, when fed in moderate quantities, with a few pounds of turnips daily. On this feed the sheep not only keep in good flesh, but retain remarkable strength and vigor, and usually drop and rear their lambs successfully. We have never used the India wheat, and know nothing of its merits for sheep at that critical period. It would undoubtedly be a more concentrated food than the oats and turnips, and unless fed out in quite small quantities, might prove too heating.

HOW LONG SHOULD COWS GO DRY? MEAL FOR COWS.

3. How long should cows go dry, and how much meal would you advocate giving a cow that you were going to milk till nearly the time of calving? Would you give meal to cows after they are dry, if profit is what is sought?

3. Much might be said in reply to this question. It is an important one. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are annually lost in this country by *abortion* in cows. Much of this loss may be fairly imputed, we think, to their mismanagement. They are forced so far away from their nature, that the system is greatly weakened and there is not sufficient energy in it to perfect and bring forth the young in proper time. There are other theories in relation to this matter. It must be clear, however, to all that the cow cannot go on and give milk for any considerable length of time, and at the same period be perfecting the embryo young. There are, undoubtedly, exceptions to this; but the general rule must be, loss to the young, if the milk is copious, or loss to the milk, if the young is prosperous. Nature is forced from her true courses, and disease—frequently death—and consequently heavy loss occurs. The disease becomes contagious, and whole herds are sometimes so stricken with it, that not a cow in calf escapes abortion. We have known thirty cases in a single small neighborhood, and all occurring within a few weeks of each other.

When it was the common practice to allow cows to go dry *three months* previous to calving, and they were not fed on highly stimulating food, there were very few cases of abortion. Now they are crammed with concentrated grains and meal of various kinds, for the purpose of increasing the flow of milk, and of continuing it until near the time when the calf should fall. In effect, the practice is similar to that of overworking and over feeding the horse or ox. Sooner or later, disease sets in, and they are unfitted for work, or die. A dollar is saved, and dollars, by tens, are lost.

The amount of meal fed to a cow must depend upon her size, and what other food she has. With good hay, two quarts of Indian meal per day will be enough to keep her in good condition. If other meal is used give what is equivalent to the two quarts of Indian meal. This quantity of meal would be economical for *dry* cows, especially now that hay is so high.

HOW MUCH MANURE WILL A TON OF HAY MAKE?

4. How much manure will a ton of hay make?
YOUNG FARMER.

West Randolph, Vt., Feb., 1872.

4. In some very carefully made experiments by DR. DANA, of Lowell, Mass., he found that a cow fed as she usually had been, and just as fifty other cows were in the same establishment, voided eighty-six pounds of dung in each twenty-four hours.

A single cow will require one ton of hay in about 100 days, if fed with a little grain or roots. She will void in each twenty-four hours of that time, eighty-six pounds of dung, equal to 8,600 pounds, or nearly one cord of 9,289 pounds. That, according to Dr. Dana's experiments, a ton of good hay, fed with a little grain or roots, will produce just about one *cord* of 101 bushels of pure manure.

THE DODGE WHEAT.

Can you or any of your readers give a subscriber any information in relation to the Dodge wheat, advertised for sale in your columns, by A. M. Foster of Cabot, Vt? Is it really a new and valuable variety, worthy of a trial, or is it a member of that numerous family of "dodges" of which the *Artful Dodger* is the paternal ancestor? I wish to procure some seed wheat to sow the present spring and would like the best, but fear the "dodge" game.

WINTER IN MAINE.

We have had a remarkable winter thus far. There have been almost uninterrupted good sledding and sleighing through November, December and January, but since then it has been rather uncertain travelling. The last week in February and first week of March have been severe, beyond anything within my memory. With the exception of a day or two, the wind has blown a gale from the northeast, the cold intense, and such huge snow drifts! They would just frighten your city folks. Hay is very scarce and high. Corn and meal are used very freely and stock is looking well. In consequence of the long continued cold and high winds, streams are very low—many mills are shut down now, and unless we have a change soon many more will be obliged to suspend business. There has been a greater amount of logging done in Maine during this winter, than for many winters past.
GEO. H. BROWN.

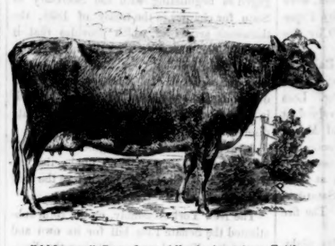
Mason, Me., March 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—Mr. Foster has sent us fine samples of a bearded wheat, as a specimen of that advertised by him, also of the grain and flour. The wheat and the flour, he says, drew the first premium at the Washington County, Vt., Fair, in 1870. Its history, as written by Mr. Foster, in 1871, is as follows:—

"A gentleman by the name of Dodge was travelling in Lowell, Vt., and selected a few heads from a nice field of wheat. By a judicious selection of seed he improved it very much. I have raised this wheat five years, always screening my seed with one of Hildreth's wheat screens. It has yielded as much as fifty bushels per acre. Some consider it as sure a crop as oats. It does not rust nor smut, and is not apt to lodge."

In addition to the improvement effected by the man with the suspicious name, Mr. Foster claims, in a communication in the FARMER of February 24, 1872, that by sowing only perfect seed, screening out all imperfect kernels, he has "secured a fixed type, or what cattle breeders would call thoroughbred."

As our knowledge of this variety of wheat is limited to the statements of Mr. Foster, will some one who has tried it, answer the questions of Mr. Brown in such a way as to quiet his fears of a dodge-game?



"Alderney" Cow, from Allen's American Cattle.

ALDERNEY AND JERSEY CATTLE.

Are the Alderney and the Jersey cattle one and the same breed, or are they two distinct breeds?
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Veryennes, Vt., March 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—South of England, in what is called the Channel, a body of water that divides England from France, are three Islands known as Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey. These islands are nearer to the French than to the English shore, and the cattle which have made their names so familiar to us, were originally from Normandy, France. Mr. Youatt speaks of them as a foreign breed. Jersey is the largest of the three islands, and it is claimed by some that the breeders have taken more pains than those of the other two islands, and that they have effected improvements which render the Jersey a sort of thoroughbred, and more symmetrical in form and fanciful in "points." Mr. Allen, however, in his book on American Cattle, uses the word Alderney to describe the cattle of the Jersey and Alderney Islands, and makes no distinction between them. He remarks that the Guernsey cows are usually somewhat larger and coarser than the Jerseys and Alderneys. Some of our dealers in these cattle may claim a distinction between a Jersey and an Alderney cow, but the two names are generally understood to mean the same breed.

KIND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club, of West Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 17, Mr. F. E. Howard, Esq., read an Essay on the "Dairy," in which he discussed the breeds best adapted to the production of milk and butter, and the treatment and feed of cows. His remarks on the advantages of treating cows kindly were based on his own practical experience and are entitled to a more careful consideration than the fine theorizing of those who have little or no knowledge of the practical bearings of the question.

Mr. Howard remarked, in effect, that it seems like wasting words to recommend kind treatment to cows, as every farmer knows the superiority of humane over harsh treatment. It is with cows as with persons—love and kindness, in at least nine cases out of ten, are better than fear and brute force. There are a hundred blows and kicks given, and a thousand cross words spoken, where one blow preceded by a few words would answer a better purpose.

We know by experience that a kick, a blow, or a cross word does not cause a cow to give any more milk; on the contrary, she will give less, and we are much longer in getting it, for she holds it up; and she is justified in so doing.

But there are some cows, like some unruly children, that sometimes need something besides words. In dealing with these animals, we say, treat them peaceably if you can, but forcibly if you must.

Let every farmer or cattle-holder, after he has "treasured up" this matter, seriously consider if such "thrashing" could not have been avoided; if the fault was not his own, rather than that of the cattle.

We believe that unnecessary blows given to animals, like evil words spoken against our neighbors, should be classed among the most heinous sins. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast;" not alone as regards food, but in care and treatment. And why may not the saying from the Good Book apply to animals—to cattle—as well as to man, that "he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath shown no mercy?"
T.

West Bridgewater, Mass., March 6, 1872.

SUGAR MAKING.

As the season for the manufacture of maple sugar is approaching, it will be well for all those who make sugar to be making arrangements for it. See that the tubs are all in order, and if the arches need repairing, get the material together, ready for use when the other work will admit of it. The building and repairing of arches should be done in the summer, and then they are ready for use when wanted. If it is let alone till spring when the weather is warm enough to fix the arch it is warm enough for the sap to run, and then there is no time to spare. The principal reason why so much poor sugar is made is on account of defective arches. When old and just ready to tumble down, the fire easily finds a way out at the back of the pan and is continually burning on the sweet. The arches should be thoroughly built of good material, and when it is time to use them, spread a coat of mortar on the top, set the pans on the mortar and fill them with sap. The weight of the sap presses the pans into the mortar and makes it tight on the sides. An iron with a flange is sufficient to put between the pans, but on the end of the pan at the mouth of the arch should be hung a piece of sheet iron large enough to cover the end of the pan, to keep the blaze from the pan when the door is opened to fix the fire.

The pans should be washed out every day when used, and sometimes at the last of sugaring, twice a day. A little attention to some such things will make a great difference in the quality of the sugar. In large sugar places, people usually have large pans. The greatest objection to them is they say, so that with a small quantity of syrup it will burn on the bottom of the pan at the corners, before it is done. Large pans should be made with a seam lengthwise through the middle; this seam, rivet a little wrought iron loop, with copper rivets. Then a hook made to hook into this loop and over a stick laid across the top of the pan, will support the bottom and keep it so level the pail of sap will cover every corner, if it sets level in the arch. I have used two pans with this simple contrivance three years, with no signs of failure, which are large enough to boil twenty-five pails of sap each.

I think the best way to hang the buckets is to bore a hole about an inch from the top, then take some pieces of tin, one and one-half inches square, punch a hole in them the size of the one in the bucket, take the tin over the hole on the inside of the bucket with annealed tacks just long enough to reach through and clinch. Fixed in this way it will never break out, and if the bucket is largest at the top it will hold on much as well as if it hung on the hoop, and more if the hoop breaks.

The best sap spout in use now in this vicinity is a round tin spout made of the best tin, one edge of the tin being lapped by the other and soldered so as to make a large one; the difference in the quantity of sap depends more on the distance bored into the tree than in the size of the bore. By using a small bit the wound in the tree will heal much quicker, which is quite an item, if the trees are tapped every year.
C. M. FISHER.

Cabot, Vt., Feb. 26, 1872.

A GRATIFYING LETTER.

HON. SIMON BROWN:—*Dear Sir,*—I yield this evening to the impulse I felt to thank you for the article in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, February 3, 1872, on "Habits of Thought," when first read. It was just what I needed at that time, and has done me good.

Knowing the satisfaction that a teacher feels when he learns that the thoughts and truths he has uttered have not fallen upon a barren, unfruitful soil, is the excuse I plead in addressing you.

I have honored it with a place in my *scrap book*, and as I turn over the leaves these sentiments arrest my attention: "As though *habits* could be unbuckled like a girdle, and were not rather steel bands riveted, defying the edge of any man's resolution, and clasping the heart with invincible servitude."—*Schlatter.*

"Seek happiness in what is termed study. Keep your consciences clear, your curiosity fresh and embrace every opportunity of cultivating your mind."—*Hugh Miller.*

"But he has not been standing still; to the eye of God he is a very different man; he has moved away from the point where he stood before; he is so many years more confirmed in the service of God or the service of Mammon; so many years more bent on the things of time and sense, or elevated to the interests of eternity; so many years *grown into that habit of mind* in which he will *live forever.*"—*Country Parson.*

"Such let my life be here;
Not marked by noise but by success alone;
Not known by bustle but by useful deeds,
Quiet and gentle, clear and fair, as light."

This winter, I trust, I am laying up a store of energy, enthusiasm and intelligence for next season's operations.

Yours respectfully, GEO. F. BERDE.

Fremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1872.

SPECIMENS OF FINE WOOL.

Enclosed are samples of wool from my flock of Merinos. Nos. one, two and three, are from breeding ewes; four, from yearling ewe; five, from ewe lamb; six, from back of buck lamb and seven from his belly. My sheep were shorn the first of May.
R. A. TILDEN.

Norwich, Vt., March 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—Nos. one, two and three, are two inches and a half in length; Nos. four and five two and three-fourths inches; Nos. six and seven two and a half inches. The specimens are very creditable to the Vermont Merino sheep, for softness and fineness.

PREMIUMS OF MASSACHUSETTS AG'L. SOCIETY.

Please inform us through the FARMER if the premiums offered on butter and cheese, by Massachusetts State Agricultural Society, are open for competition in other States?
T. L. HART.

REMARKS.—We understand that they are.

COLD WEATHER IN FRANKLIN CO., ME.

The oldest people say that the past three days have been the coldest that they ever knew here. The mercury has ranged from ten to fifteen below zero. The snow is about three and a half feet deep in the woods, and in open fields and roads very badly drifted. Hay is very scarce at thirty dollars per ton. Farmers are feeding largely on corn and potatoes, to get their stock through the winter, and I fear at a very small profit. Many farmers say that sheep are the only stock that will pay for wintering. There are a few farmers in Franklin and Somerset counties that have kept up and improved their flocks of sheep through the discouraging times for wool growing the past three or four years, that will now get their reward. Among these I will mention Geo. Luce, New Vineyard, who has a flock of 240; Orin Hall, 315; Hon. W. R. Flint and S. W. Tinkham, of Anson, about 300 each; W. B. Merry, S. W. Haggood and W. W. Pease have some very fine flocks of from one to two hundred each. These sheep are Spanish Merinos and will average about five pounds and a half of well washed wool. Depressed as has been the wool business, I think that these sheep have paid better, even the last three years, than any other stock in this county.
WOOL GROWER.

East New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Me., 1872.

PERSONAL.—For several weeks past we have missed the practical and common sense editorial articles which formerly appeared in the agricultural department of the Vermont *Record and Farmer.* We are sorry to see by a note in the last issue that C. Horace Hubbard, Esq., the editor, has been from the commencement of the year entirely unable to read or write in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes, which for a time threatened the total loss of sight, and confined him to a darkened room. Though still weak, his eyes are now much better.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Martin Davis, a highly respected resident of Sterling, Mass., and the originator of the celebrated "Davis Seedling Potato," died February 27.

—A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement, and about 8000 pounds of liquid.

—Hay has fallen in price in most parts of the eastern townships in Canada, and is now readily offered at $10 and $12 a ton.

—Farmers about Dayton, Ohio, have tapped sugar orchards, and the sap is running freely. There will probably be a large yield of maple sugar and molasses in the Miami Valley.

—Mr. Albert Chapman, of Middlebury, Vt., has lately come into possession of the records of the first agricultural society of the county of Addison, in 1819. These relics were presented by the family of John Simsons, Esq.

—The winter just closing is represented to have been the severest in Kansas that has been known for many years. The rivers have been frozen longer, and there has been more snow than the oldest inhabitant can remember.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.

About four years ago, I commenced feeding my cows two meals per day instead of three as formerly. The results have been so far satisfactory.

The idea was not original with me. I saw the first notice of the practice in some agricultural paper from the pen of a Mr. Ellsworth. I was a little cautious at first. Instead of changing directly from three to two meals per day, I gradually decreased the midday feast before dispensing with it altogether. The experiment was begun about the time the cows were put up for winter, and has grown into a system that has been continued both summer and winter to the present time.

I do not pretend that my stock is always fed at the same time, by the clock, every day through the year, however desirable it might be to do so.

In winter when the days are short and work not very pressing, the time between the two meals is less than during the long days of midsummer. In other respects, the management is as uniform as it is possible to make it without sacrificing other objects that may be of more importance. Animals should be fed with regularity as to time, and have enough of good food every day. But if one's house were on fire I should not recommend him to leave it burning to go and feed his cows, even if the usual feeding time had arrived.

If one has a large stock of cattle and can keep a hand at the barn all the time, it would be well to feed by a clock kept at the barn. Animals will soon learn to tell by their actions the time of day, to a very few minutes. And when feeding time comes they should not be made to wait long in impatience for their meals.

In my barn, the first thing in the morning is to give a small feeding of hay, no more than will be eaten clean; Then the stables are cleaned of the manure that has accumulated during the night, and fresh absorbents of some kind, such as dry muck, sand or sawdust, is thrown in and spread in quantities sufficient to absorb the liquids and keep the rooms in a tidy and wholesome condition till noon. By the time the stables are in order the first feeding has disappeared and the cows are ready for the second. While they are eating this feed the milking is being done. After milking, another feeding is given.

After the milk is carried in and strained, a kettle of hot water that has been heating on the kitchen stove is carried out—whenever the weather is cold enough to make it desirable—with which to warm the water used in wetting the feeding of grain. This consists of wheat bran, Indian meal and cotton seed meal, in quantities and proportions varying according to the age and conditions of the animals. The grain is made wet enough to be readily eaten, but not wet enough so they can drink it. After breakfast, the grain boxes are removed and the fourth feeding of hay is given. Not far from a half hour is allowed between each feeding, so the cattle have about two and a half hours in which to eat their first meal. If feeding is commenced at 5 o'clock, as it usually is in the summer, it will be finished by 7½ o'clock. In winter it is generally about an hour later, finishing at half past eight o'clock. But then the time varies some on account of the different kinds of fodder used. In the fall, when the cows are kept principally on green corn, a longer time is allowed. They will certainly eat more and retain their appetites by being fed little and often than if given a whole meal at once.

After eating this morning meal they lie down and chew their cuds two or three hours. Then a little before noon they have a chance to drink, and exercise in an open yard when the weather is pleasant. If the weather is cold or stormy, water is given in pails in the stable instead. At noon the stables are again cleaned out and refilled with more absorbents, and the cattle tied up, but not fed. They lie and sleep, or quietly chew their cuds, till the time for the afternoon feeding, which is commenced in season to give them time to finish eating about the time the night's milking is done. After this they are watered (in winter) in pails in their stalls. During this last feeding time the stables are cleaned and dry material thrown in to absorb the urine during the night. In summer when the feed is mostly green corn, once watering seems to be sufficient. In the winter my cows drink much better at night than in the forenoon, and those that give the most milk drink the most. Four pailfuls is not an unusual quantity for a full grown cow to drink at once when in full flow of milk.

The afternoon meal is generally given at four or five different times. The poorer the quality of hay, the more careful one must be not to give but little at once. My way is to give the poorest feeding last, then if they are hungry and need it they will eat it, while if the poor hay is given first they will, unless very hungry, *nose* it over a few times and then tease for something better. I do not really see much advantage in trying to make cattle eat very poor hay.

If my object were to get a certain amount of milk each day and had only inferior fodder to use, such as the straw of grain, the husks of corn, millet or hungarian grass, bog meadow or salt marsh hay or *over-ripe* English hay, I should know I could produce that amount of milk by having cows enough. Cows are so constituted that they will give milk on a poor quality of food, but it will be at the expense of their bodies.

Again, if I had good rich feed in abundance I should know that I could obtain the same amount of milk from a smaller number of cows. So it becomes a question for each farmer to settle for himself which he will do, keep many cows on a poor quality of food, or a smaller number and provide them with the best quality of food obtainable? The latter course suits my taste much the best. I like to feed animals when they eat with a decided relish.

In feeding cows it should be the aim to give all the food they can digest and turn into flesh or milk, and no more. If cows are fed at any or all times, as convenient, and not given sufficient time in which to chew their cuds and to rest after eating and ruminating, although they may be liberally fed, they will not do as well as on less food given at regular meals with plenty of time allowed between for rest and for rumination. Under this system my cows have better health, better appetites and keep in better condition than when fed three meals per day and another at nine o'clock at night, as was the old practice; and I think if there is any difference they eat a little less hay than formerly, though I do not think the difference is very great.

Expecting hay would be scarce this year, I prepared for it in part by raising several tons of millet and green oats for winter feed. I also cut a large lot of orchard grass rowen. During the month of December my cows were giving milk enough to make all the butter I needed to supply my customers, so I fed them on my poorer qualities of hay with some of the oat straw and millet.

For a few weeks past I have fed mostly rowen. Now my hay was all cut before it was out of blossom, and the oats and millet while in blossom, and all well cured; but since feeding the rowen, the same cows, although half of them are a month nearer calving than before, are giving about twenty per cent. more milk and butter than when fed on the coarse fodder. Besides it is very much less work to feed good hay than poor.

There is much discussion among farmers and in the papers about the best methods of working up poor fodder into milk, whether by steaming, cutting, &c., or whether poor coarse fodder mixed with grain is as good or as cheap as the best hay with little or no grain. I think the question should be, how can I raise the largest quantity and the very best quality of English hay on my farm with which to feed my cows?

This can be done by draining the swamps and upland swales. New England is covered with both, and there have been already experiments enough tried, to prove the good economy of draining these lands.

With such lands well drained, and one-half the manure now used on dry knolls to raise oat straw and corn stubble for fodder, a larger quantity of the very best hay can be obtained, and no steaming apparatus or grain mixtures will be needed to induce cows to eat enough to keep them in such a condition that one will not be ashamed to show a friend over the barn.

Since writing the above, I have read Mr. Goodell's article in the FARMER of February 3d, giving an account of some old fashioned farming. I do not have to go back fifty years to remember when the cattle on my farm were held to go thirty or forty rods to drink through a hole cut in the ice. Now they are supplied from a cistern that takes the water from the barn roof. The cistern is ten feet in diameter, ten feet deep and dug on the upper hill side of the barn so that about three-fourths of the water can be drawn out by a pipe into the cellar under the barn without being pumped. The pipe is laid below frost, and water enough is allowed to run into a tub to supply the stock for a day and then shut off.

A pump in the barn draws the water from this tub whenever it is desirable to water in the stalls instead of turning out. The cistern holds about one hundred hogsheads and has been dry but once in over sixteen years. It is cemented on the gravel and covered over with chestnut timber. It cost about fifty dollars, including pump and eave troughs and has paid the interest on several hundreds every year.
A. W. CHEEVER.

Sheldonville, Mass., March 1st, 1872.

For the New England Farmer.

FERTILIZING PROPERTIES OF RAIN AND SNOW.

I regret very much that, owing to bad health at the time, I overlooked the communication of Mr. Royal Smith of Millington, in the FARMER of December 30, 1871, for I certainly have no desire whatever to treat such intelligence as his with neglect, which I am afraid he has reason to suppose. It was almost by accident that the article in question caught my attention in overhauling my pile of your excellent paper a day or two ago.

I am no chemist, nor have I present access to data which would enable me to describe the constituents of rain water, but whatever they are, I presume they are the same as those of snow, every particle of which has a more or less minute particle of charcoal as its nucleus, hence the presence of that article as a precipitate when snow is melted, as I have described—and as Mr. Smith has mentioned in his introductory remarks of date above specified.

Further, he goes on to say that "a very large portion of the lands in New England are now, and have been for ages that are past, drained by nature far better and more perfectly and thoroughly than any lands in our country have ever been by artificial means."

At this point Mr. Smith and I are at issue—as far opposed in opinion as men can be. Basing his inquiry on this erroneous proposition, he asks me why these naturally well drained lands do not become fertile through the "fair manuring" they receive from rains and snows? and he says that they do not, and points to many evidences in proof. The reason is as plain as a gate-post. These lands he speaks of are the conditions which enable them to utilize the fertilizing proper

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, . . . 15 cents per line
Each subsequent insertion, . . . 12 " " "
Business Notices, each insertion, . . 20 " " "
Double Column, " " . . . . 40 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, ... 50 " " "
Cuts, double price for space occupied.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Our foreign advices state that the American answer to Lord Granville's dispatch on the Alabama question, has been received. Secretary Fish's reply has made a favorable impression upon the English cabinet, it is reported, and they see in it an opening for further negotiations. The Tichborne claimant it is said has secured the requisite amount of bail. Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past fortnight. England and Uruguay have come to an open rupture. St. Patrick's Day was generally observed throughout Ireland. President Thiers has given a final notice to England of the renunciation of the commercial treaty between France and that nation. The assembly has passed the International society bill. One clause makes membership a criminal offence. The deputies of the left repudiate it. The committee of the French assembly which has been investigating the circumstances of the capitulation of Metz, has recommended the trial by court-martial of Marshal Bazaine. Three more communists were executed on Saturday. The government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the seige. M. Thiers insists upon prompt action upon the question of new taxation. No negotiations for anticipating the payment of the balance of the war indemnity have been begun between France and Germany. It is estimated that the new coalition in Spain has sufficient strength to return about one hundred members of the Cortes. An impending crisis in Spain continues to be reported. The archbishop of Cologne and several professors have been excommunicated for rejecting the dogma of papal infallibility. The funeral of the Italian patriot Mazzini took place in Rome Sunday. There was an imposing demonstration. The Pope, it is said, has finally decided not to leave Rome. Resignations in the Italian cabinet are looked for. The diet of Bohemia has been dissolved by imperial decree and a new election ordered.

Later dispatches state that the announcement in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, that Secretary Fish's reply to the Granville note was friendly in tone, was received with cheers. Mr. Gladstone stated that an answer would be delivered to the American minister before Thursday, which would show the English government anxious to carry out the treaty but would not fail in maintaining the honor of England. A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by Earl Granville. There was a large demonstration in Cork on Sunday, and a mass meeting was held at which a speaker boldly denounced the Queen for allowing the royal thanksgiving to pass without pardoning a single political prisoner, and was very severe upon the government for its course toward Ireland. The Internationals throughout Europe threaten to effect a powerful combination for the overthrow of the French government in retaliation of the recent action of the assembly relative to the society.

The assassin of Earl Mayo, late governor-general of British India, has been executed. The old Catholic party in Prussia will hold a congress in Cologne in September.

Mexican advices report the decisive defeat of the rebels at Zacatecas by the Government forces. A small part only of the insurgents escaped.

The California wool crop is beginning to move. The aggregate yield last year was largely increased over 1870, and a further gain is anticipated this year. Dr. Letterman died on the 16th—he held high rank in the army during the war.

Congress is busy on the appropriation bills. The tariff is also a subject of consideration, but no action has yet been taken. The House has passed a bill declaring forfeited to the United States the land granted to a Wisconsin railroad, which is considered conclusive against any further land grants by this Congress.

The doings of the Legislature have been of some interest. The "head-money" bill has passed the Senate. A general horse railway bill has been ordered to be reported by the Senate. The House has again defeated a bill to forbid the sale of lager and ale—this time by the casting vote of the Speaker. The House has refused to change the policy of the State in regard to stocking the rivers with fish. The several committees are said to have nearly completed their work, and a definite time for adjournment can soon be fixed.

The Rhode Island Republican convention, on the 13th, renominated the present State government, with one or two exceptions and endorsed the administration.

The loss of the Great Republic, at the time of her construction the largest merchant vessel in the world, is reported.

The weather has been quite changable since our last. We have had several mild days, and some snow, but not enough to us give any sleighing. On Sunday it snowed somewhat, and Tuesday we had snow and rain. Wednesday opened clear and cold—the thermometer showing about 13°. The temperature of the first eighteen days of March, this year, contrasts rather shiveringly with that of the same period of 1871. The thermometer during that time last year averaged 50° Fahr. at sunrise. In 1872 the average by the same thermometer at the same time was 18°.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The passengers over the Providence and Albany railroads, as they approach the crossing of these two roads, will notice great activity on the site of the Jubilee building. Although, in some sense, a local enterprise, its scope and intent have an interest for all sections of our country, and therefore the details below will be read with interest. We copy from the *Advertiser* the following description of the new Coliseum. The plans for the building were prepared by Mr. W. G. Preston, and pictures of the building as it will appear on the opening day, June 17th, will soon be ready. A better idea of the vast edifice, which is to cover over five acres of land and cost nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, can be obtained by putting before the reader a rough statement of its magnitude before describing it in detail.

The depth of the part set aside for the orchestra and chorus is 138 feet, and of the auditorium, 312 feet. The contents of the floor which the chorus will occupy are 84,800 feet, or, nearly two acres, and the contents of the auditorium are nearly half as large again, being 120,950 feet or nearly three acres. The whole building will be 350 feet wide, or, including safety walks, 400 feet on each side, and 400 feet wide. At each end will be a tower 50 feet thick, 60 feet wide and 220 feet high. These two towers will make the whole length of the building 600 feet. The roof will be supported by 22 arches of superior construction, which will be more fully described at some future time. The foundation will be laid in such a way as to secure strength, solidity and safety, so much for the general appearance of the building

The auditorium will be composed of a parquet and gallery, the latter 75 feet wide on one side, and in front, opposite the orchestra, 25 feet wide. The arches under the galleries and the side walls will be supported by pile foundation. There are to be seven entrances, two on each side and three under the tower in front; each 25 feet wide. The gallery-entrances will be entirely distinct from those to the parquet, two on each side and two in front. The lobbies of the gallery-entrances will be 30 feet square and the staircases 12 feet wide. The entrances open toward the walls which will prevent a direct rush down the stairs in case of a panic being raised in any way. Around the parquet and gallery the promenade will be 25 feet wide. The promenade will enable the door-keepers to prevent crowding very much. The plan of the seats is not yet decided upon, but the tickets will be colored or stamped so as to indicate the proper entrance for the holder, and no one will be admitted except at the door nearest his seat. There will also be inside door-keepers so as to prevent a rush from the promenade to the parquet. The galleries will be entirely distinct from the parquet, and no one can pass from the gallery to the parquet without going out of the building and coming in by another entrance. The entrances to the chorus seats will be the same in number as those to the auditorium and similarly arranged, though it is probable that there will be four supplementry entrances to secure the greatest facility of egress and ingress.

The towers at each end will be highly ornamental. Each will be 160 feet high to a gallery which will be built just a little above the crown of the arched roof. Around the tower at this point there will be a gallery ten feet in width from which a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country may be obtained. It is proposed, though not yet fully decided upon, to put an elevator in each tower to convey visitors to this gallery. Above this gallery is a campanile sixty feet high, terminating in a wedge-shaped roof. The front will have a highly ornamented appearance. The front door will be 25 feet wide by 50 feet high; over the entrance is to be a pediment on which will be placed a colossal statue of Peace. Over this is an enormous window made in three compartments. The central and widest one will have an arched head, in which will be placed a clock, the dial of which will be 8 feet in diameter. The corner towers will be 100 feet high and 30 feet square; the upper portions being finished in an ornamental manner and with a view to assisting in the proper ventilation of the building. In the front of the Coliseum on the first lower floor, is a row of mullioned windows, and a similar row lights the galleries. Groups of windows similarly treated are also placed higher up to assist in lighting the auditorium. The six sides of the roof conforms to the line of the trusses, and is finished off with an elaborate bracketted cornice. These remarkable trusses are 22 in number, 19 feet thick at the base and 12 at the crown of the arch. It is to be 130 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch. The length of each truss measures 349 feet over the top, and 302 feet on the inside. It is made on the principle of the lattice girder.

The vertical side walls are forty feet high and there are two rows of windows similar to those in front. The roof slopes up to a continuous dormer ten feet high running nearly the whole length of the building. In the dormer are 35 windows, and a narrow platform runs along in front affording room of a person going along and opening and closing the windows as may be necessary. Further up on the roof is a row of sky lights, fourteen in number, and they are to be made so as to give the appearance of ground glass. On the crown of the arch are seven ventilators in the shape of octagon turrets, twenty feet in diameter. It has been customary to put on monitor roofs on buildings like these, but they are liable to be blown over by a high wind. These turrets will answer every purpose and are not so exposed. It was intended at first to cover the roof, which is about six acres in extent, with sheet lead, but it is believed that some other material will be found. Ventilation may be assisted very much by opening the windows in the dormer on each side, so that a current of air can pass across the whole upper part of the Coliseum. Extra precautions will be taken to secure strength and safety.

Distinguished guests are expected from abroad, and it is even hinted that a visit from Queen Victoria herself is among the possibilities of the occasion.

The Boston chorus numbers nearly 5500, and the first general rehearsal will take place on the evening of Tuesday, April 9th, at the Music Hall, and over 3000 singers will take part in it. No spectators will be admitted as the singers will occupy all the spare room in the hall.

MISSION FOR ANIMALS.

On Tuesday there was held in this city a meeting to organize a mission for animals, the necessity for which becomes daily more and more pressing. We quote from the *Advertiser's* report:—

The public health, economy and morals are, to a large extent injuriously affected by our present modes of treating live stock destined for food, clothing and other uses. Animals brought from the West and Southwest by railroads and steamers die of hunger and thirst on the passage, and on arriving at the East a large per centage are hauled out of the cars dead. Sheep are driven over the roads until many fall and perish by the way. Calves are bled and starved until their flesh is drained of its nutritious qualities, and the flesh of these animals is put into the market and sold as food. The average annual waste of beef stock alone brought to Boston and vicinity by railroad is said to amount to $800,000, and the loss on hides tanned by only four Boston firms from these causes is estimated at $85,750 annually. The organizers of the mission, therefore, contend that the wrongs done to animals react with fearful effect upon the health, moral and material welfare of society; that these evils are beyond the reach of State legislation, and the general government alone can remove them. The chief work of the mission will be to accumulate the facts bearing upon this subject, and to press them upon public attention through lectures and publications until the popular interest is sufficiently awakened to demand of Congress the application of fitting remedies, and also the enactment of laws for regulating the capture and stopping the wanton destruction of buffaloes and other harmless wild animals. The mission is designed to be a national work, to be extended over the whole country.

A constitution was adopted, and a board of officers elected. Dr. Geo. B. Loring was chosen President, with nineteen Vice Presidents; Loring Moody, Secretary; Geo. S. Winslow, Treasurer.

LOSS OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

The ship Great Republic, Captain Ingraham, left Rio Janeiro for St. John, N. B., January 18, in ballast. On March 2 a fierce gale came on from the northwest and it soon became evident that she must go down. Two days later, the captain called the crew together and they embarked in the boats and all reached the Bermudas safely the next day.

The Great Republic was one of the most famous clippers of her day, and at the time of her construction she probably attracted more attention than any other vessel ever built in this country for the mercantile service. She was built at East Boston by Mr. Donald McKay in 1853, and while on the stocks her immense size and splendid proportions produced a sensation in nautical circles, inducing crowds of people to flock to the shipyard on the occasion of her launching. She was originally of 3356 tons burthen according to the old measurement, her length being 302 feet, breadth 48 feet, and depth 20 feet, and she had four masts, which gave the vessel a novel appearance. She was generally considered as one of the best specimens of American naval architecture. Her career, however, was soon somewhat checked by a disastrous fire, which resulted in robbing her of a great portion of her huge bulk. While lying at New York, in 1853, she was burnt to the water's edge, but a good part of her hull was saved, and on being rebuilt her tonnage was reduced to 2670 tons, with three decks instead of the four she originally had. The number of masts was also changed from four to three. She was afterwards sold to Mr. A. A. Low, the distinguished merchant of that city, and made many and successful voyages to distant parts of the world. During the famine in Ireland she carried over a cargo of provisions—the contributions of the citizens of New York for the suffering people. She was subsequently sold to English parties, her name changed to Denmark, and she has since sailed under the English flag. She was used for a short time during the Crimean war as a transport ship by the English Government.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE BUSINESS.—The *Journal* of the 16th says:—To the credit of the members of the Legislature be it said, they have worked in the Committee Rooms with an eye single to the shortening of the session, while at the same time they have given due deliberation to all matters which have been referred to them. It has been generally remarked that, with but few exceptions, there has not been so many long arguments by counsel as in former years have delayed the final reports of the Committees. From present appearances all the Committees will conclude their hearings by the 30th inst. The Railway Committee have assignments for seven days more; Banks and Banking have gone through their budget; Horse Railways have only one more important matter, the City of Lynn Horse Railroad matter—while other Committees are equally well advanced.

GLOBE THEATRE.—After a successful revival of the play of *"Little Em'ly,"* which has been well played, and admirably set off by new scenery, the patrons of this establishment are to be favored with a brief season of Shakspearian plays, with Mr. Edwin Booth as the star. He will make his first appearance on Monday, in the part of King Lear,—one of his best roles. As it has been several years since his last appearance here, there will be considerable interest to see him, especially as it is quite probable that this will prove his farewell engagement in our city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIDE TO BUSINESS. A Practical Guide to Business; being a hand-book for the American farmer, mechanic, mechanic, investor, and all concerned in earning or saving money. Illustrated. By Lewis G. Welch. Philadelphia: J. G. Fergus & Co.; Boston: J. Frankhn Riley & Co. 1 vol. 12mo., 420 pp. Price, $2.00.

This is a practical work, conveying much useful information on business and legal questions connected with business matters. The author had expressly in view the cases of young men starting in life, widows and single women having the care of their own property, and young women dependent on their own exertions, and he has compiled a work which can but be of benefit to all such. The work is sold only by subscription.

ÆSTHETICS: *or, the Science of Beauty.* By John Bascom, Professor in Williams College. New York: Woolworth & Ainsworth; Boston: Nichols & Hall. 1 vol. 12mo., 288 pp.

A series of sixteen lectures on the culture of taste, as a distinct science. The author uses strong arguments in favor of the culture of the finer perceptions of the human mind, and clearly illustrates the beneficial effects of the study and appreciation of the masterpieces of art, and of the beauties of nature.

THE LAND OF DESOLATION. Being a personal narrative of observation and adventure in Greenland. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D., author of "The Open Polar Sea," &c., &c. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.; Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1 vol. 12mo, 357 pp. Price $1.75.

This is the record of a visit to northern latitudes in 1869, by a company of gentlemen, artists, and lovers of adventure, who had ample time for the pursuit of the investigation into the formation of glaciers and icebergs, as well as for the study of the picturesque. The descriptions of the scattered settlements of Greenland, and of the great glaciers and icebergs, are graphic and interesting.

ST. PAULS MAGAZINE.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have added another magazine to their list of publications. The *St. Pauls* is edited by Anthony Trollope, who is well known to and popular among American readers. Among the contributions to the February number are Hawthorne's new novel, "Septimius;" a new story by Jean Ingelow; a paper on Dickens, by Robert Buchanan; "Snobbery as a National Characteristic," by T. A. Trollope; "The Art of Beauty," giving some valuable suggestions on dress for ladies; several poems, &c. A special feature of this magazine is that no story is continued from one year to another,—giving the subscriber a complete work, each year. The subscription price is $3.50 a year—only about one-half what the original edition commands. The publishers issue it in admirable style, and desire agents to give it an enlarged circulation. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lee & Shepard issue another of the popular novels of Marie Sophie Schwarz—"*Two Family Mothers.*" The author has endeavored to show how a mother's virtues or faults affect and are reflected in her children. Pride of birth and station are shown to be inferior to genuine moral worth and true nobility of character. Price, $1.50.

Harper & Bros., New York, publish "*Mistress and Maid,*" by Miss Mulock. It is one of the volumes of the uniform Library Series of Miss Mulock's works, and is a most interesting story, quite as characteristic for force of portraiture as other works by the same author. Price, $1.50.

The same publishers issue another of Shakespeare's plays, "*King Henry the Eighth,*" edited by Wm. J. Rolfe. The introduction and notes contain much of interest to all readers of the great dramatist. It is fully illustrated, and neatly printed. Price, 90c, bound in flexible cloth.

Miss M. E. Braddon's latest novel, "*The Lovels of Arden*" is issued in Harpers' Library of Select Novels. It is quite an interesting story, and by no means so improbable as some of Miss Braddon's other tales. Price, 75 cts.

The above are for sale by A. Williams & Co.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, are publishing a cheap illustrated edition of the works of Jas. Fenimore Cooper. The volume before us is one of the "Leatherstocking series"—"*The Last of the Mohicans.*" The paper, engravings, and general style of the edition, are good. Price 75 cts. per volume.

The same publishers issue "*Righted at Last,*" a novel by an anonymous writer. It is well written, and interesting. Price $1.00. The above are for sale by Graves & Ellis.

THE MAGAZINES.

We have received the April issues of the *Atlantic, Scribner's, Galaxy, Peterson's, Lippincott's, Our Young Folks,* and one or two other magazines, but are compelled to defer notices prepared for this issue. They are all for sale by A. Williams & Co.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the second meeting for discussion held at the hall of the society on Saturday last, the question of "The Construction of Green Houses, Hot Houses, Propagating Houses, &c.," was taken up. The debate was introduced by an essay from the President, W. C. Strong, Esq., who spoke first of the ridge and furrow system, which he said was free from the drafts of air to which large houses are subject, and economical in construction. These houses should run either east and west or north and south; the former, facing the southern sun, being most desirable for growing plants, and the latter for strong bedding plants. Mr. Strong, however, recommended, as preferable to the common ridge and furrow system, a modification which he has used on his grounds at Brighton. This is built on a hill-side with a slope of from 18° to 25°, and consists of a series of houses facing the south and rising one above the other, the northern slope of the roof being very narrow, and consisting wholly of a wooden shutter for ventilating. In these hillside greenhouses the strength of the sunlight is the greatest possible, the cost of construction is reduced to the lowest amount, the cost of heating is cut down half that of the common ridge and furrow houses, and the economy of space is greatest. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. C. M. Hovey, Mr. Strong said that in purchasing ground for a nursery, he would endeavor to secure a hill-side with a site for such a house.

Mr. C. M. Hovey criticised the common style of architecture of greenhouses, and said that large, handsome houses could be built at moderate cost and easily heated, His experience the present winter has been that a large house can be more easily heated (in proportion) than a small one. Other speakers differed from Mr. Hovey's views on these points, though it was agreed that the temperature and moisture of large houses are more equable, and that they do not cool so quickly at night.

Mr. Zirngiebel said that he made a specialty of growing soft-wooded plants, such as heliotropes, and for these he found a lean-to house essential. They bring the plants in bloom earlier than span-roofed houses, though the latter are suited for hard-wooded plants like camelias and azaleas. Several other gentlemen made interesting remarks.

The next meeting will be on Saturday of this week, when an essay on Flowering Plants for Winter Blooming will be read by Mr. Charles Barnard, 2d, to be followed by a discussion.

THE REVERE DISASTER.—Ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, S. H. Walley and Otis Norcross, referees in the matter between the Eastern Railroad and Mr. Stephen O. Thayer of Newton, who was seriously crippled on the occasion of the Revere disaster, have awarded him $25,800. Mr. Thayer lost the use of all his fingers, his two thumbs only being left, attached to mutilated palms. His left eye is entirely gone, and his left ear nearly deaf. The right eye is in a very critical condition, and the result may be total blindness, but it is hoped he may be able to see well enough to go about alone. His bodily health is good, and he is hopeful that he will yet be able to superintend his business and enjoy many blessings in life.

The case of Mr. Charles Mudge of this city was recently settled for $12,000.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.—It is stated that Government officers have discovered an extensive scheme of smuggling silks, laces, gloves, &c., which have been bought in Europe, sent to Halifax, thence to St. Stephens, N. B., and smuggled across at Calais reaching Boston, New York and Chicago in large quantities. It is also stated that a Mr. Howard in Halifax, with Montreal parties, have thus smuggled several hundred thousand dollars worth the past year.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, 16th, the morning train on the Boston and Albany R. R. from Springfield for Boston, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Wilbraham. The locomotive and baggage car passed over the break, but the smoking car and two of the passenger cars ran off and were badly smashed. Fifteen or twenty persons were more or less injured—none fatally, however. Conductor Clark had two ribs broken, and was otherwise injured. He is doing well.

☞ There is a general giving out of wells and cisterns in Vermont. Wells that had not failed for fifty years are now dry.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On Sunday, the 17th, the storehouse of David G. Hall & Co., dealers in hay, flour and grain, on Washington street, Providence, R. I., was completely burned out, with a stock valued at $6000, but very little being taken out. The building was three story, of brick, valued at $10,000, and owned by Elisha M. Brown of Scituate. Both building and stock are insured. In the afternoon of the same day, a fire at the Providence and Worcester freight depot on Canal St. destroyed fifty barrels of kerosene oil owned by Parsons, Bugbee & Co., six cars, shed and stock platform—loss about $5000.

In New York, on the 15th, McMahon's warehouse, Wheeler's pencil factory and Mathew's liquor store, on Greenwich street, were burned. Loss $15,000. The Novelty Paper Collar factory, was damaged $15,000 by fire on the night of the 15th.

A large elevator owned by the Erie Railroad, in Buffalo, N. Y., with 50,000 bushels of grain, was burned Saturday morning. Loss $175,000 on the building. A barn valued at $30,000, attached to the residence of Myron P. Bush, was burned Friday afternoon, the 15th. Eight blooded horses were saved.

The Methodist Episcopal church at New York Mills, Utica, was burned on Saturday. Loss $30,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A fire in Philadelphia, last Saturday night, destroyed the stock of the harness and saddle manufactory of E. P. Mayer & Brother, valued at $85,000; insured for $20,000. Considerable other property in this and adjoining buildings was damaged by water.

A fire at Manston, Wis., on the 15th, destroyed property to the value of $70,000.

At Monroeville, Ind., on the 14th, a bakery, printing office, public house, several stores and other buildings were burnt. Loss $50,000—uninsured.

A destructive fire occurred at Unionville, S. C., on the 15th, burning two hotels and eight other buildings. Loss estimated at $75,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Lodge's cotton waste warehouse at Holmesburg, Pa., was burned on the 15th. Loss $20,000; uninsured.

The Washington Hotel and other buildings, in Petaluma, Cal., were burned on Saturday. Loss $75,000.

The shoe and leather finding store of Meyer & Brown, St. Louis, was burned Tuesday night. The stock was valued at from $35,000 to $40,000; insurance unknown.

The flouring mill of Lesinghouse & Brother, St. Louis, was burned on the 17th. Loss on the building $60,000; insured $33,000.

A large fire occurred at Antigonish, N. S., on the 13th. The Caledonia Hotel, St. Andrew's Hall, two dwelling-houses and stores were destroyed. Loss $16,000.

The premises of Legere Brousseau, publisher and bookseller, at Quebec, were burned Monday night, with the weekly newspapers published in the establishment and a large amount of work which was done. Loss $46,000; insured for $15,000.

At Hamilton, Canada, Darling's dry goods store and Hind's lamp store were burned on the 12th. Loss $42,000; insured. Dodworth's distillery was burned Friday, the 15th. Loss $12,000; insured in eastern companies.

THE NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—The steamer Narragansett, of the United States Pacific squadron, has lately been ordered to the Navigators' Islands to make surveys and soundings for the purpose of determining their value for a commercial and naval station. This action is understood to be in consequence of the recent request of the Island chief for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and preliminary to the consideration of the proposition. The influence of the Australian steamship line is actively at work in favor of the protectorate and the appointment of a United States commereial agent for the islands.

CARPETS.—The new stock of Carpetings just introduced by Jordan, Marsh & Co., is another decided improvement in their business to which they invite special inspection by the public. The new patterns and quality are unsurpassed, and offered at prices to induce purchase. See advertisement.

FOLLY! Shown by buying a Sewing Machine without castors for moving it about.

Political Intelligence.

XLII. CONGRESS---Second Session.

On Wednesday of last week, in the Senate, the legislative appropriation bill was discussed at length. Among the bills reported was one to provide for the payment of women nurses in the army. In the House, the bill to prohibit the enlistment of minors in the army was passed. The post-office appropriation bill occupied nearly the entire session in consideration in committee of the whole.

In the Senate, Thursday, the legislative appropriation bill received further amendment and was finally passed. The tariff bill was taken up, but without action. In the House, a bill was passed reimbursing Kansas $377,000 for moneys expended for troops during the rebellion. The southern claims commissioners were authorized to appoint special commissioners to take testimony in cases now pending. In the case of the Alabama contested seat the election committee reported in favor of Mr. Handley, the sitting member.

In the Senate, Friday, the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Sherman of Ohio made a long speech upon it. The bills extending the time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior canal, and authorizing the President to appoint a paymaster-general in the army, were passed. Adjourned till Monday. In the House, the commerce committee was directed to inquire into the nature and objects of the Southern Improvement Company. The Wisconsin Railroad bill was taken up and the substitute declaring forfeited to the United States the land granted for the construction of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, was adopted and the bill passed. This action is considered decisive of the fate of all land grant bills in this Congress.

The session of the House, on Saturday, was for debate only.

In the Senate, Monday, the resolution asking of the President a statement of recommendations to office made by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, was adopted. The Chicago relief bill was discussed, but without action. In the House, the bill to contract with the *Globe* for publication of debates was debated, but not disposed of.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the bill to pay $190,000 prize money to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama was passed. A bill to reimburse marshals for expenses in taking the ninth census was reported. The Chicago relief bill was considered and the substitute proposed by the finance committee agreed to. A final vote was to be taken Wednesday. In the House, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information relative to the case of Dr. J. E. Howard, a citizen of the United States, who has been transported by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to a penal settlement in Africa. The bill providing for the publication of reports of congressional proceedings was passed. The judiciary committee was directed to investigate the charges against Mark H. Delahay, district judge for Kansas. Consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Washington treaty was postponed for four weeks. The committee of ways and means was instructed to consider the expediency of making the fiscal year begin January 1. The Pacific mail subsidy was discussed in committee of the whole.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 13th, the bill concerning alien passengers (exempting able-bodied, self-supporting immigrants from the tax known as head-money), was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 6. In the House, a bill was reported concerning the leasing and location of railroads, and concerning the connection of railroads of different ganges. In both branches several adverse reports on petitions of charitable institutions for special grants were accepted with hardly a dissenting vote.

In the Senate, Thursday, the head-money bill (repealing the law requiring the payment of "head-money" on immigrants landed in this State from foreign ports), was again discussed and ordered to be engrossed. Considerable business of no special importance was transacted. In the House, the afternoon was spent in debating the liquor bill, and no action of importance was taken.

In the Senate, Friday, the bill to incorporate the Highland Railway Company was discussed and laid on the table. An order was adopted instructing the committee on horse railways to report a general bill relating to horse railways. In the House, after a protracted debate, the bill to forbid the sale of ale and lager beer to be drunk on the premises was defeated. The vote was 103 in favor and 103 against, the speaker casting his vote in the negative.

In the Senate, Saturday, the bill relating to payment of sailors' wages was laid over. In the House, the report of the committee on the fisheries, leave to withdraw, on sundry petitions for the repeal of chapter 289 of the Acts of 1867, relating to fishing in Merrimack River, was accepted. Mr. Blunt of Haverhill moved to substitute a bill to repeal section 15 of chapter 384 of the Acts of 1869. This led to a long discussion upon the policy of the State in fostering the stocking of the rivers with fish, and the House voted not to disturb it now when the results of the efforts made in this direction during the past few years are just about to secure the desired result.

In the Senate, Monday, the resolution in relation to American seamen was discussed and ordered to a third reading. In the House, the bill relative to the administering of oaths was rejected.

There was nothing of special importance in the doings of the Legislature on Tuesday.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Japanese Embassadors are now engaged in negotiating with the Secretary of State for changes in the treaty of 1858, the thirteenth article of which provides that it might be changed on or after the 4th of July, 1872. Mr. DeLong, our Minister at Japan, who accompanied the Embassy here on his own hook, has no official connection with it in any way. The Embassadors communicate disectly with Mr. Fish.

A well informed Washington correspondent says there seems to be no doubt that an Amnesty bill will be passed before the final adjournment of Congress.

The New York Assembly, on the 15th, substituted the Senate Erie bill for its own and passed it. The clause prohibiting the directors of the Atlantic and Great Western becoming directors of Erie was carried.

Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania has signed the bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor during election days. The law goes into effect immediately, and will be enforced at the spring elections in the interior of that State.

The U. S. District Attorney at Richmond has entered a suit in the Circuit Court to foreclose a mortgage executed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, during the late war, to the Confederate States, to secure a million dollars, which it is claimed has reverted to the United States.

The Virginia House of Assembly has passed a bill repudiating one-third of the public debt represented by the bonds known as West Virginia certificates.

The election in Utah on the question of accepting the proposed constitution for a State government took place on Monday. The constitution was adopted unanimously, by the Mormon vote, the Gentiles making no opposition. Fuller, the Mormon candidate for Congress, was elected.

The leaders of the Mormons hope for a speedy admission to the Union, and have appointed a committee to go to Washington to press the question on Congress, with the assurance that polygamy will be abandoned to secure such admission.

Both houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed a bill authorizing the United States Government to acquire by purchase a site in St. Louis for a new Post Office and Court House.

The Temperance bill was amended in the Wisconsin Senate on the 15th by exempting wines made from grapes grown in the vineyards of manufacturers, and punishing drunkards by imprisonment from one to sixty days. Under the operation of the previous question the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 21 to 12.

The republican State convention in Arkansas will be held in April 6, and in Illinois May 22.

Republican State conventions for the selection of delegates to the national convention were held in Kentucky and Wisconsin on the 13th. In both conventions, resolutions were adopted in support of the present administration.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Manchester *Mirror* has official returns from 202 towns, and authentic returns from all but two towns in the State which give a vote of 76,056. Mr. Straw has 38,702, Mr. Weston 36,361, Mr. Cooper 552, Mr. Blackmer 441. Total opposition 37,354. Mr. Straw's majority 1348. After deducting the opposition majority of last year in two towns not reported (188), Straw's majority would be 1160. A dozen scattering votes may appear in the returns not now reported. The Council is composed of four Republicans and one opposition—the Senate of eight Republican to four opposition; while of the 365 members of the House 214 are Republicans, 144 Democrats and seven Labor Reformers and Temperance, making sixty-three Republican majority.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The State Republican convention was held at Providence on Thursday, the 14th. Gen. Burnside was made chairman of the convention. The resolutions adopted favored the re-election of General Grant and Mr. Colfax as President and Vice-President. Seth Padelford and P. N. Stevens were renominated for governor and lieutenant-governor. Joshua M. Addeman was nominated for Secretary of State; Willard Sayles for Attorney General; and Samuel Clark for Treasurer. Delegates to the national Convention were chosen, the list being headed by the name of General Burnside.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

[Corrected weekly by J. F. Hilton, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* RUSSELL BROS., Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* NEWCOMB & KINGMAN, Nos. 30 & 32, NEW F. H. MARKET, *Fish;* MERRITT & RICHARDSON, No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, new lmp	48 @ 55	Cheese, ₩ lb	18 @ 23
new tub, ch'ce	35 @ 40	Eggs, ₩ doz	@ 30
" 2d	25 @ 32		

Meats, Fresh, ₩ lb.

Beef, ₩ lb—		Lamb—	
Sirloin steak,	30 @ 33	hind qr ₩ lb	15 @ 20
Round do.	20 @ 23	fore qr, ₩ lb	10 @ 12½
Rib, roast	30 @ 28	Mutton—	
Chuck rib	8 @ 10	legs, ₩ lb	15 @ 20
Plate and navls	8 @ 10	fore qr, ₩ lb	8 @ 12
Soup pieces	3 @ 5	chops	14 @ 20
Loin	25 @ 30	Pork, ₩ lb—	
Hearts, ₩ lb	3 @ 4	Roast and stks	8 @ 10
Hogs, round, ₩ lb	7 @ 7½	Suet, ₩ lb	10 @ 12
Hasiet, sheep, ea	5 @ 6	Tallow, ₩ lb	6 @ 6½
Kidney, each	5 @ 8	Veal, h'd qr ₩ lb	15 @ 22
Lard, leaf	10 @ 10	fore qr	10 @ 14
Tried	15 @ 18	loins	18 @ 30

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ₩ lb	11 @ 12	smoked, ea	1 20 @ 1 35
Bacon, ₩ lb	12 @ 14	sneep, do. ₩ dz	40 @ 60
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8 @ 9	Pigs' feet, ₩ lb	6 @ 10
Salt, ₩ lb	10 @ 11	Sausages, ₩ lb	12 @ 14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	10 @ 12½	Bologna, s'g'd ₩ lb	12 @ 14
Smoked, ₩ lb	20 @ 22	Tripe, ₩ lb	12
Tongues, ₩ lb	16 @ 18		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ₩ lb—		Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 2 00
Spring	28 @ 37	quarter, ₩ lb	10 @ 15
Ducks, choice ₩ lb	@ 25	Geese, ₩ lb	12 @ 15
Black, ₩ pr	1 25 @ 1 50	Quail, ₩ doz	4 00 @ 5 00
Fowls, ₩ lb	20 @ 25	Rabbits, ₩ lb	12 @ 25
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25 @ 30		

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—		Malaga, ₩ lb	50 @ 75
₩ bbl, new	5 00 @ 7 00	Lemons, ₩ doz	25 @ 37
₩ pk	50 @ 1 00	Messina, ₩ dz	25 @ 50
Bananas, ₩ dz	75 @ 1 50	Fayals, ₩ doz	12 @ 15
Cocoanuts, ea	@ 10	Pears, ₩ pk	1 00 @ 2 00
Cranberries, ₩ qt	@ 25		
Grapes—			

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ₩ lb	25 @ 40	Prunes, ₩ lb	15 @ 20
shelled, ₩ lb	50 @ 60	Peaches, ₩ lb	20 @ 25
Apples, ₩ lb	10 @ 15	₩ qt can	@ 50
Quinces, ₩ qt	@ 20	Raisins, lay's, ₩ lb	20 @ 25
Citron, ₩ lb	50 @ 60	keg, ₩ lb	15 @ 20
Dates, ₩ lb	@ 15	Shagbarks, ₩ qt	@ 15
Figs, ₩ lb	20 @ 40	Waln

New England Farmer.

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Vol. XXVII. New Series. }

TERMS.

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General Intelligence.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Parsons, mother of the poet, Thomas W. Parsons, died in this city on Saturday last at the advanced age of eighty-five years. For more than fifty years she has resided in Winter street.

The Rev. H. F. Allen, son-in-law of Harriet Beecher Stowe, having been appointed rector of Grace Church, Mrs. H. B. Stowe and family intend to make Amherst their summer residence.

The trial of Brigham Young is to come off early next month.

Hon. William H. Seward has promised to deliver the oration at the inauguration of the Lincoln Monument, in Springfield, Ill., next summer.

Captain Andrew Heath, the oldest Free Mason in Maine, having been made such in the Solar Lodge in 1805, died in Bath, on the 16th, aged 93 years.

The Hon. Daniel M. Smith, of Lempster, N. H., died on Saturday, 16th, at the age of 76 years. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of shrewdness, integrity and sound judgment. He had been for many years a prominent politician. He was treasurer for the county of Sullivan in 1837, State Senator in 1842 and 1843, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and was elected to the Governor's Council in 1854. He held at various times nearly all the offices in town, and was for several years a representative to the State Legislature. He was a native of Lyme, Conn.

Great Britain has had attached to her Legation here for some years past a naval officer, who is commissioned as Naval attache. The gentleman who has last occupied that position is Rear Admiral Inglefield, and he has recently been visiting our Navy Yards with letters of introduction from our officials, on a tour of observation.

The Geological Society of London at a recent meeting awarded the Wollaston medal for the present year to Professor James D. Dana of Yale College. This medal was founded by Wollaston himself in 1828, and is given as a mark of honor for distinguished learning and ability in the departments of geology and mineralogy.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUNDS. — Mr. Maynard's bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds, introduced early in the session, was agreed to on the 15th by the House Committee on education and labor. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to report annually to Congress the entire transactions of the government with the several States connected with the issue of land scrip to Agricultural Colleges, what has been done with the proceeds and how they are invested Change of investment, except with the approval of the Secretary, is prohibited, and embezzlement or misappropriation of the funds is made a penal offence, incurring five years' imprisonment and $5000 fine. The act is designed to have special effect in Tennessee, where an attempt is threatened to take the funds from the institution to which they were originally granted.

From the Manchester Mirror, Feb. 17.

THE RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT.

The question is often asked, does it pay to use superphosphate, and for the purpose of satisfying myself, last spring, I purchased a barrel of Bradley's and tested it under the following conditions:

I ploughed up a piece of board-out land that was laid down in 1857 or '58, just one-half acre in all. On half this piece I planted corn, and applied a liberal spoonful of the phosphate in the hill, thoroughly mixed with the soil. No other manure was applied. The result was twenty-four bushels of ears on the quarter acre. Upon the remaining fourth of an acre I planted corn with no manure whatever and the result was eight bushels of ears. The corn was much sounder and better corn where the phosphate was applied. The condition of the land and treatment of the crops were alike. The trial satisfied me that phosphate pays, and I felt bound to give others the benefit of my experience.

N. G. PLUMER.

Epping, Feb. 12, 1872.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, *and of some of the diseases produced by it.*—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all first class Druggists.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The renown these scales have attained and their general use, is owing to their excellence of manufacture and accuracy in weighing. A reliable weighing scale is an important implement of usefulness in every place, and particularly so now-a-days,—all articles of produce being weighed in preference to measuring. This firm makes the standard and in all sizes from the largest to smallest. The family scale is one of the most convenient and suitable for general purposes, having a small platform and scoop, weighing from one-quarter of an ounce to two hundred and forty pounds, and sold at such a low price as place it within the means of all. As an advance in prices will soon have to be made on account of the rise in materials, now is the time to purchase. See advertisement in this paper.

CAUTION.—Parties purchasing "WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA" expecting to find it a beverage containing alcohol, like the vile "Bitters" advertised (which only aggravate the disease and bring on others), will be disappointed. It is a MEDICINE carefully compounded on scientific principles, taken in teaspoonful doses, and has PROVED TO BE the only CURE for the disease ever brought forward. For sale by all druggists.

THE attractive announcement in our columns today, of Fashionable Goods, &c., is of special interest to ladies, and it is the desire of Messrs. Cushman & Brooks that attention may be given to the quality and prices therein stated, all of which they will be happy to verify upon personal application.

"BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.—The best kinds extant."—*Sears' National Review.*

The World Abroad.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

LONDON, March 13.—Murphy, the well known anti-Popery lecturer, is dead. It is believed that his death was caused by injuries received at the hands of a mob, while delivering a lecture some time since at Whitehaven.

Queen Victoria has approved of granting a pension to the widow of Mark Lemon.

The new Iron-clad ram Rupert was launched Tuesday from the Government dock-yard at Chatham.

The claimant to the Tichborne estate, who has been in prison since the adverse decision in his case has hopes of securing the required bail—50,000 pounds—to effect his release. It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will immediately be rearrested on the charge of forgery. Montague Williams is to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner.

Lord Northbrook, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, sails for Bombay the 25th.

Dispatches from New York reporting the change in the direction of the Erie Railroad Company and the deposing of Jay Gould from the Presidency have been received in this city. The *Times* says the election of a new board of directors and the elevation of Gen. Dix to the Presidency will restore the confidence in American etterprise, and consequently result in an increase of the resources of the country.

LONDON, March 14.—The reply of Secretary Fish to the note of Earl Granville, relative to the Alabama case, only reached Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, last night. The tone of Secretary Fish's communication is eminently pacific, and an intimation is given of the regret and surprise of the American Government at the English interpretation of the Treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli asked for the production of Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note on the Alabama question. Mr. Gladstone answered that the dispatch had been received by the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, but not yet communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

It is understood that the requisite amount of bail for the release of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury is ready, but the court postponed its acceptance until Monday next.

Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports that a boat belonging to the British steam frigate Ariadne, at anchor off the town, while going from the vessel to the shore, capsized and eleven persons drowned, including two officers.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the *Irishman*, sentenced to three month's imprisonment for libel on the Chief Justice during the trial of the Fenian, Kelly, has been released from jail, his term having expired. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained at breakfast.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night that he had received official notice from the French Cabinet of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

In the Commons to-night Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Earl Granville's note, and again asked if Government if it would be laid before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting would be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that the Government would report upon the subject, but it was impossible to do so now.

Mr. Horsman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States he should ask of her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to the note of Earl Granville were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon, and to Mr. Gladstone last evening, after the reply of the latter to the request of Disraeli in the House of Commons for the production of the dispatch. The reply of the American Government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva tribunal of arbitration the question whether claims for consequential damages shall be admitted and discussed by that board.

LONDON, March 16.—It is reported that England and Uruguay have come to an open rupture, and that all friendly relations between the two countries have ceased.

London, March 17.—The *Observer* states that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the American reply to Lord Granville's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression, and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further negotiations on the basis of the arrangements provided by the Treaty of Washington.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was observed throughout Ireland to-day. No disturbances are reported. At Drogheda there was a great open air celebration, at which speeches were made upholding "home rule" and denouncing the government for refusing pardon to Fenian prisoners.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone, in answering Disraeli's inquiry, stated that the reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note concerning the Alabama claims was received by Her Majesty's Government on the 14th inst. He was gratified to be able to state that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms. (Cheers.) Our views, he continued, are not adopted, hence in the opinion of the Government an answer is required, which the Government of the United States appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American Minister in London before Thursday of the present week. It would be inconsistent with public interests to lay the correspondence before Parliament at present, particularly as the Congress of the United States has declined to ask it of their President. The tone of our communication, he said, it shows that we are anxious to carry the treaty into execution, will, I trust, not fail in that sense of the state and the nature of the case which the honor of this country demands.

The statement of the Premier was received at the close with loud cheers.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, made a reply in substance the same, to an inquiry of Earl Malmesbury concerning the correspondence, adding that the papers would be produced as soon as possible. He assured their Lordships that he was aware of the public anxiety on this subject and that grave responsibility attaching to the Government in dealing with it.

A pension of £1000 has been granted Lady Mayo, and £20,000 settled on her children, by the British Government.

The bill recently passed by the French assembly, making it a penal offence to be connected in any manner with the Internationale Society, causes intense excitement among the members. In relation, the society now proposes to combine every element of strength within the organization to effect a complete overthrow of the present government of France.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Cork yesterday was of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held in the City Park, at which it is estimated that 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Ronayne presided, and on taking the chair made a powerful speech. The speaker's bold denunciations of the government were received with frequent and prolonged cheering. Various organizations marched to and fro from the park with flags and music. Although there was much excitement, no disorder occurred, and the police force, which had been largely increased, found no occasion to interfere.

Markets.—Cotton closes strong and firm—sales of the week 49,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. American securities are reported quiet and steady—closing prices on the 16th were: Consols 92⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 92⅛; do. 1865, old, 93½; do. 1867, 93⅛; U. S. 10-40s, 89¼.

France.

PARIS, March 14.—It is reported that President Thiers yesterday gave a final notice to England of the renunciation of the commercial treaty between the two nations.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have departed for Cannes and Nice.

The Deputies of the Left in the Assembly have unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society bill for the suppression of the organization, which passed the Assembly to-day without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in, belonging to, or having connection with the society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic rights.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of Metz is expected, and the prospect just now occupies public attention. As he can only be tried by his peers there is some difficulty in assembling a court martial which is competent, as nearly all the marshals of France of whom the Court must be composed were themselves concerned in some capitulation of surrender during the war.

The Assembly to-day discussed the budget. President Thiers made a speech defending the estimates of the War Department. He insisted that they could not be reduced. It was necessary to replace the material of war, fortify the frontier, repair the fortifications, and create a new army.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Budget Committee on the war estimates, which are reduced to 19,000,000 francs.

The Assembly Committee on the Defence of Paris has submitted a report condemning the present system of fortifications, and the Government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the siege.

M. Thiers has presented a definite proposal of the Government for raising 55,000,000 francs by taxation of textiles, and 56,000,000 francs on other raw materials. The proposal gave rise to a warm debate.

The Duke de Montpensier refuses to become a candidate at the coming elections in Spain.

PARIS, March 16.—The Assembly Committee on Capitulations, which have been investigating the conduct during the late war of Marshal Bazaine and particularly into the circumstances of his surrender of the fortifications of Metz, have finished their labors. The committee report to the Assembly recommending that the Marshal be tried by a Court-martial.

The Commission of Pardons having rejected the appeals of the three Communists convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning at Sartory.

President Thiers at the reception yesterday spoke on the Roman question, and maintained that Catholicism is a tradition and element of strength to France.

PARIS, March 18.—The Republican Left in the French Assembly will not oppose the war estimates as agreed upon by President Thiers and the Budget Committee.

A Deputy made a speech in the French Assembly Sunday, in which he argued that France needed an army of 1,200,000 men to keep pace with neighboring powers.

Germany.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermeland to revoke the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the country.

BERLIN, March 15.—The upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,500,000 thalers, and makes 44,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Archbishop of Cologne has been excommunicated, together with Professors Hilgiers, Knoodt, Langen and Rusch of the University Bonn, for their rejection of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

BERLIN, March 18.—Delegates of the old Catholic party, to the number of 100, held a meeting at Bonn last week and resolved to call a general congress at Cologne in September. A petition against the Jesuits was framed to be presented to the Reichstag.

Von Arnim, German Embassador to the Papal Court, will shortly present to the Pope his papers of recall.

Italy.

ROME, March 15.—It is thought that Devincenzi, Minister of Public Works; Correnti, Minister of Instruction, and Castagnola, Minister of Commerce, will soon resign.

The funeral of Mazzini took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd.

ROME, March 17.—The demonstration in honor of the memory of Joseph Mazzini to-day was a great success. An immense procession, including all the workingmen's societies, with banners, flags and bands of music carried a bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. Good order was maintained throughout.

Spain.

MADRID, March 13.—A canvass of the political field made by the Government party estimates that the new coalition will return about 100 members to the Cortes in the forthcoming elections. A crisis is thought to be near at hand. King Amadeus is said to be concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and preparing to defend his throne.

MADRID, March 18.—The *Correspondencia* says a deputation composed of men of all parties, recently waited on Espartero and requested him to accept a nomination for the Cortes. The statesman declined the honor, declaring that he had long since withdrawn from the arena of political strife, participation in which was incompatible with his advanced age.

Austria.

VIENNA, March 15.—An imperial decree has been issued dissolving the Diet of Bohemia, and ordering elections immediately for a new Diet, which is convoked for the 24th of April.

General Items.

BERNE, March 13.—The Federal Council has appointed the 12th of May as the day for the people to vote on the ratification of the revised Constitution adopted by the National and State Councils.

CALCUTTA, March 18.—The assassin of Earl Mayo has been executed. He made a confession, declaring that the death of the Viceroy was not the result of conspiracy, as he alone designed and carried out the murder. He also said that he intended to kill Gen. Stewart, who accompanied the Earl on the tour of inspection to Port Blair, and was only prevented from executing his purpose by the promptness of his arrest after attacking the Viceroy.

Latest Dispatches.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 20.—There was an exciting scene in the British House of Commons last night. The resolution of Sir Charles Dilke for an investigation of the expenses of the crown came up, and its consideration was objected to on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the oaths of allegiance to the Queen which the members had taken. The Speaker ruled it admissable, and Sir Charles read the resolution and supported it in a bold speech. Mr. Gladstone replied, and finally the house was divided, showing but two members in favor of the resolution. There was much confusion throughout, and at one time the galleries were cleared.

The press of London, in commenting on the statement made to the Commons last night by Gladstone relative to the reply of the American government to Earl Granville's note, generally expresses the opinion that the communication of the premier will create disappointment and apprehension throughout the country. The government is urged to bring the present difficulty with America to an amicable and honorable solution.

There was no attempt at demonstration in any part of France on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolt of the commune.

Rothchild's miners in Moravia, enraged at the non-payment of their wages, burnt into the superintendent's safe and took the money it contained. They then demolished the building. Soldiers were called out to suppress the rioting, and four of the miners were killed and fifty wounded.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The first shipments of spring clip wool have been made from LOS ANGELES. Fine lots are contracted for on ranches at 35 to 45 cents a pound.

The yield of wheat this season in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced counties is estimated at fourteen millilon bushels.

The ship Archibald Fuller arrived yesterday in 103 days from Liverpool. This is the second best trip ever made, the Golden Gate having done it in 100 days between the two ports.

The aggregate of the wool product of California for the year was 24,276,253 pounds, being an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds on the previous year. The clip this season is expected to be larger and of a superior quality.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Captain Abner Barker, an old Californian and a native of Maine, died last evening.

A fire in San Bernardino yesterday destroyed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office. The loss is $10,000. All the New York mails to March 7 have been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16. Dr. Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac during the greater part of the war, late Surgeon General on the staff of Governor Haight and Coroner of San Francisco, died yesterday.

FROM MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, March 14.—Official dispatches announce the recapture of Zacatecas, by the Government troops under Rocha on the 6th inst., after the signal defeat of the rebel Generals Trevino, Guerra and Martinez, who consolidated their forces. Rocha claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery and munitions, the leaders only escaping with small forces of cavalry. Bells are ringing and artillery firing in honor of the victory.

MATAMORAS, March 13.—A difficulty occurred at Pedras Negras between Col. Bliss, the American commander, and Gov. Falcon, of Coahuila, commanding the revolutionists, owing to shots being fired at a town occupied by Juarists under Col. Winkar, passing across the river into the American camp. The revolutionists accuse Winkar of firing shots for the purpose of causing a quarrel between the revolutionists and Americans.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ At St. Albans on Tuesday, 12th, fall made butter sold at 34 to 36 cts., and winter dairies at 22 to 26c.

☞ Friday, March 29, has been designated by Governor Jewell of Connecticut, as a day of fasting and prayer.

☞ It is reported the Boston and Maine Railroad proposes to do away with season tickets and substitute package tickets in book form.

☞ Measles are prevailing extensively among the children in South Braintree, in consequence of which some of the schools are nearly broken up.

☞ The Grand Jury have found a true bill against David Scott and Mitchell Charest for the murder of Billings family in Windsor Locks, Conn., last January. They were recently arrested at Van Wert, Ohio.

☞ At Craftsbury, Vt., a few days ago, Chas. McRoy got drunk and threatening violence to some parties was shot through the leg by a Frenchman. The leg was amputated at the thigh, and it is thought he cannot recover.

☞ A telegram from Fort Laramie states that Red Cloud, with 200 warriors, came to that Fort on the 12th, and will hold a council. Three hundred lodges are camped on Rawhide Peak.

☞ The authorities in Chicago discovered a small wooden house built on rollers in the West Division, and quietly slipped across the line of the fire limits, thus evading the regulations.

☞ Information has been received that the Swiss Engineers, Naaff, Riggenback and Zschokke, are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that at Mount Washington.

☞ A farm is advertised for sale in Farmington, Conn., for no portion of which any deed was ever given; it having remained in the same family for 232 years, ever since the original purchase from the Indians.

☞ An intoxicated man named Barnes rode from Westfield to Chester on the cow-catcher of an engine, but on reaching the latter place fell off and was run over, one leg and an arm being broken. He is not likely to recover.

☞ Mrs. Polly Cole of South Wallingford, Vt., committed suicide by taking arsenic, last week, it is alleged on account of having been abandoned by her son, on whom she depended for support.

☞ The house and barn of David Ellis, in Winslow, Me., were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, 17th. Loss $3000; insured for $1000. The fire was set by a little boy eight years old, while the family were at church.

☞ Edward Blake, aged 24 years, a resident of Bangor, while attempting to jump upon a freight train at Waterville, Me., on the 18th, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed. Both his legs were completely severed from his body.

☞ A very convenient kindling-wood is made in France from corn-cobs, by immersing them in a mixture of sixty parts of melted rosin and forty parts of tar. They are sold in bundles at the rate of three or four for a cent.

☞ The annual spring migration of French Canadians into the New England States has begun. They work at farming and various other industries during the summer, and in autumn returned to Canada for employment in lumbering during the winter.

☞ The Worcester *Spy* remarks: "There is talk of two additional tracks on the Boston and Albany Railroad between here and Boston. The company recently notified parties in Newton to suspend making improvements near the track of the road until the matter is decided."

☞ The boiler of Jones & Cornaban's soap and candle factory, Cincinnati, exploded and killed two men. A piece of the boiler, 16 feet long and weighing 300 pounds, was blown nearly half a mile and killed three children, named Cora Cole, Alice Thornton and Ella Forbes. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

☞ Ice left Searsport (Me.) harbor early Monday morning, 11th, taking with it a schooner and a scow. The schooner arrived all right the next morning. Of the scow nothing is known after dark Monday night. Fears are entertained for the safety of the two men aboard, as it is thought that they were without fuel, food or water.

☞ The Eastern Railroad Company have settled with Charles H. Cheney of Newburyport, agent for his mother, Mrs. Alice H. Cheney, who was injured for life; and also for the death of his sister, Mrs. Susan F. Cheney, who was killed by the Revere accident; the former having $8500, and the only child of the latter $5000.

☞ A dwelling-house and barn, owned and occupied by Mrs. Ellen Shearer, at Concord, N. H., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 14th, together with most of the furniture, two cows and five pigs. Loss estimated at $2000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have accidentally caught in the barn from chimney sparks.

☞ Husted Hobby, who died at Greenwich, Conn., a few days since, had accumulated $100,000 but never spent any money for his comfort. He lived in a hovel, where he was found by a neighbor in a dying condition. On the floor was a calf which had evidently died from hunger. The pantry was used by chickens for a roost.

☞ The progress of the Hoosac tunnel in February was as follows: East end 134 feet, west end 128, central shaft 114. The length opened, to March 1, is: East end 10,046 feet, west 7354, central shaft east 517, west 325 feet; and there remains to be opened, East end to central shaft 2574 feet, between west end and central shaft 4515.

☞ James Scott, Superintendent of Talbot's Mills in North Billerica, while repairing machinery in the wheel pit at noon, on the 16th, was severely injured by reason of the power being accidentally started before he had finished his work. One arm was severed just above the elbow, and the other will have to be amputated near the shoulder. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal.

☞ A house in Brookfield, owned by Dr. J. T. Rood of Holden and occupied by two families, the upper tenement by H. L. Butterworth and the lower tenement by Daniel Williams, was completely burned to the ground on Sunday morning, 10th, the occupants losing everything except what clothing they had on. Dr. Rood's loss is $5500, and the insurance $3500. The occupants had small insurances.

☞ The Corcoran Block, a wooden building two and a half stories high, in Manchester, N. H., took fire at about one o'clock A.M., on the 14th and was totally destroyed. The fire took in the attic and the flames spread so rapidly that the inmates of the building had great difficulty in making their escape. A little girl about five years of age, the daughter of Patrick Biswell, who was asleep in the attic, perished in the flames. The building contained six tenements, which were occupied mostly by people of Irish origin. The loss was upward of $6000, insured for $1800.

☞ Arizona dispatches say that William McFarland was found murdered and horribly mutilated. American residents went after the Mexican who was reported to have threatened McFarland's life, and having found him shot him on sight. The Mexican's friends retaliated by killing one of the shooting party, on which the Americans made a general raid on the Mexicans and shot four. A fifth entrenched himself in a house, which the attacking party blew up and shot him also. All the business houses in Sanford and Florence are closed on the apprehension of an attack from the Mexicans, who are most numerous and greatly exasperated.

☞ The Congregationalist Church in New Market, N. H., which for some months has been in process of extensive remodeling, being finished, was dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday evening 13th. Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D., of Boston preached the sermon. The alterations have been made under the architectural superintendence of Mr. T. W. Silloway of Boston, and consists mainly of new circular pews of chestnut, trimmed with black walnut; new colored glass windows; frescoing; new vestibules and entrances; choir gallery, &c., an entire new front, with amendments to the finish of the steeple, making the structure one of the most commodious and desirable in the country.

☞ An attempted revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary, in Jefferson City, was discovered and frustrated on the 14th. While the prisoners were going from their cells to breakfast, Pat Duffy, a murderer, broke away from the gang, ran into the shoe shop, ascended the roof, and armed with a knife and iron bar, defied his pursuers. He was shot in the arm and captured. Charley Clark, a mulatto, armed with a huge knife, attempted to assist Duffy, but was felled with a bludgeon and secured. About forty convicts were in the plot. Their contemplated plan was to overpower the guard, fire the various shops, force the gates, rob the offices and escape.

Business Notices.

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What spacious public building is a little to the south of the Museum, upon Tremont Street? TREMONT TEMPLE.

To what uses is it appropriated? To religious worship on Sundays and to public lectures and entertainments upon other days and evenings. The MAIN HALL is a magnificent apartment being 120 feet long, 72 feet wide and 50 feet high, with spacious galleries on the two sides and in front, the whole capable of seating between 2000 and 3000 persons. In the basement is another Hall—known as the MEIONIAN—capable of seating about 1000 persons.

What religious association has its headquarters in the Temple Building? THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

What Church owns and occupys the Temple for religious purposes? THE TREMONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH of which Dea. J. D. Fulton is the pastor.

Where do many of the BOYS who attend meeting HERE buy their CLOTHES? At GEORGE H. RICHARDS' GREAT CLOTHING BAZAAR, at 24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

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Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the belle of the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of Beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where Nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies. 1w12

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PARENTS

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Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In this city, 13th inst., by Rev. L. I. Briggs, Mr. James F. Gault of Boston to Miss Mary E. Howes of Portland, Me.

13th inst., by Rev. A. J. Patterson, Mr. Austin T. Horton to Miss Lucy M. Williams.

15th inst., by Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., Mr. Richie Taylor of Westbrook, N. J., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Goodwin of West Gardiner, Me.

17th inst., by Rev. I. J. P. Collyer, Mr. Charles W. Bradlee to Miss Lauretta P. Meek.

In Boston Highlands, 13th inst., by Rev. George S. Merriam, Mr. Leander P. Flint to Miss Fannie, daughter of William R. Carnes.

In Charlestown, 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Lambert, Mr. William H. Rikeman to Miss Mary Jane Wright.

In Chestnut Hill, 19th inst., by Rev. D. L. Furber, Mr. William T. Wardwell to Miss Hattie J. Kingsbury.

In Framingham, N. H., 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Tinn, Mr. William M Horne of Boston, Mass., to Miss Ida Barker of Farmington.

In Walpole, N. H., 14th inst., by Rev. George Dexter, Mr. George B. Webster of Fayetteville to Miss Julia E. Gale of Marlborough, Vt.

In Charlestown, 11th inst., by Rev. C. F. Barnard, Mr. Charles T. Lee to Miss Ida E. Wilkins.

In Melrose, 12th inst., by Rev. W. C. Sawyer, Mr. Amos T. Small to Miss J. Fannie Dodge, both of Amesbury.

DIED.

In this city, 14th inst., Hon. Julius Palmer, in the 69th year of his age.

13th inst., Betsey W. Close of Gloucester, 65 yrs.

12th inst., Samuel B. Foster, formerly of Salem, 52 yrs.

11th inst., Mrs. Louisa M. Tredick, 49 yrs. 10 mos.

12th inst., Mrs. Susan M., wife of S. J. Abbott, 35 yrs.

10th inst., Nathaniel S. Emery, 54 yrs.

16th inst., Dorcas B. Gerrish, in the 73d year of her age.

17th inst., Lyman Beecher, aged 36.

15th inst., Mrs. Susan Goodwin, wife of Enoch Goodwin, 65.

18th inst., John K. Bickum, 60 yrs. 5 mos.

19th inst., James Hunkins, 85 yrs. 7 mos.

16th inst., Mrs. Mary Reynolds, 73.

17th inst., Betsey Tarbell, 71 yrs. 7 mos.

16th inst., David Henshaw, 47 yrs.

In Charlestown, 19th inst., Mrs. Joanna H. Sumner, 64 yrs; 18th inst., Caroline E., wife of L. H. Hayward, aged 44 yrs. 11 mos.

In Winchester, 12th inst., George W. Shattuck, formerly of Boston, 36 yrs. 9 mos.

In Stratford, Conn., 10th inst., George C. Dunbar, formerly of Abington, Mass., aged 46.

In Jamaica Plain, 13th inst., Eben C. Haraden, 27. 15th inst., Nathaniel Redman, 56.

In Newburyport, 13th inst., Charles Hasseltine, 71. 12th inst., Martha T., wife of John W. Hunt, 52; Mrs. Ruth Holliday, 97; 16th inst., Captain Samuel Woodbury, 61 yrs.

In North Easton, 12th inst., Mrs. Hannah A. Russell, in her 49th year.

In Walpole, N. H., 16th inst., Mrs. Louisa Bellows Knapp, aged 86 years.

In Washington, N. H., 4th inst., Mrs. Mary Brockway, 101 yrs. 11 mos.

In Stoughton, 15th inst., Amasa Southworth, 65 yrs.

In East Bridgewater, 15th inst., Rev. John A. Williams, 72.

In Barre, 17th inst., Charles M. Spooner, 45 yrs.

In Granville, 18th inst., Miss Elizabeth Stevens, 81.

In Wayland, 12th inst., Miss Mary Adams of Concord, 77 yrs.

In East Boston, 11th inst., Susan A., wife of Dexter Tompkins, 40.

In North Somerville, 12th inst., Harmon Hutchinson, 70 yrs. 9 mos.

In North Easton, 12th inst., Mrs Hannah Russell, in her 85th year.

In South Boston, 16th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Isaac Chadbourn, 86 yrs.

In East Somerville, 16th inst., Mrs. Catherine E., wife of Leonard Bowker, 48.

In Everett, 14th inst., Mrs. Fannie Burbank Felton, 43 yrs; 17th inst., Joanna T., wife of William Whittemore, 81 yrs. 6 mos.

In Salem, 16th inst., Miss Elizabeth Lord, daughter of the late David Lord, 48; 16th inst., Ann A., widow of Simon Marston, 65 yrs.

In Kondebunkport, 13th inst., Mr. Nahum Cluff, 82.

In Cambridgeport, 18th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Chater, 72 yrs; 15th inst., Lizzie A., wife of Charles Walker, 38 yrs. 2 mos.

In Cambridge, 16th inst., Mrs.

Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly for April.

THE BREWING OF SOMA.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The fagots blazed, the caldron's smoke
Up through the green wood curled;
"Bring honey from the hollow oak,
Bring milky sap," the brewer spoke,
In the childhood of the world.

And brewed they well or brewed they ill,
The priests thrust in their rods,
First tasted, and then drank their fill,
And shouted with one voice and will,
"Behold the drink of gods!"

They drank, and lo! in heart and brain
A new, glad life began;
The gray of hair grew young again,
The sick man laughed away his pain,
The cripple leaped and ran.

"Drink, mortals, what the gods have sent,
Forget your long annoy."
So sang the priests. From tent to tent
The Soma's sacred madness went,
A storm of drunken joy.

Then knew each rapt inebriate
A winged and glorious birth,
Soared upward, with strange joy elate,
Beat with dazed head, Varuna's gate,
And, sobered, sank to earth.

The land with Soma's praises rangt
On Gihon's banks of shade
Its hymns the dusky maiden sang;
In joy of life or mortal pang
All men to Soma prayed.

The morning twilight of the race
Sends down these manly psalms;
And still with wondering eyes we trace,
The simple prayers to Soma's grace,
That Vedic verse embalms.

As in that child-world's early year,
Each after age has striven
By music, incense, vigils drear,
And trance, to bring the skies more near,
Or lift men up to heaven!—

Some fever of the blood and brain,
Some self-exulting spell,
The scourger's keen delight of pain,
The Dervish dance, the Orphic strain,
The wild-haired Bacchant's yell,—

The desert's hair-grown hermit sunk
The saner brute below;
The naked Santon, hashish-drunk,
The cloister madness of the monk,
The fakir's torture-show!

And yet the past comes round again,
And new doth old fulfil;
In sensual transports wild as vain
We brew in many a Christian fane
The heathen Soma still!

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
Forgive our foolish ways!
Re-clothe us in our rightful mind,
In purer lives thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

In simple trust like theirs who heard
Beside the Syrian sea,
The gracious calling of the Lord,
Let us, like them, without a word,
Rise up and follow thee.

O Sabbath rest by Galilee!
O calm of hills above,
Where Jesus knelt to share with thee
The silence of eternity
Interpreted by love!

With that deep hush subduing all
Our words and works that drown
The tender whisper of thy call,
As noiseless let thy blessing fall
As fell thy manna down.

Drop thy still dews of quietness,
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of thy peace.

Breath through the heats of our desire
Thy coolness and thy balm;
Let sense be dumb, let flesh retire;
Speak through the earthquake, wind and fire,
O still, small voice of calm!

A Selected Story.

From the Independent.

LOMIE WINTERS;

HOW SHE GOT A "PLACE."

BY MISS M. C. BARTLETT.

Four ladies, each holding in her arms a wee bit of "pink and white tyranny," in the shape of a baby in long clothes, sat in the "best room" of a bachelor's dwelling in one of our far Western states, one lovely afternoon in October. There was Mrs. Noble, the Major's wife, from the "big house" on the hill, whose plump little girl, in her white cambric frock, with her bright, brown eyes (the Major's own,) was as sweet a specimen of babyhood as one would wish to see. Then there was Mrs. Judge Sharp, whose husband was a mighty lawyer, as full of brass as an egg of meat (so the Minnehaha people said,) and whose hopeful son, the oldest of the group, rejoiced in a bright pink gingham, embroidered in an ungainly, sprawling pattern, with white braid.

The only rocking-chair of the apartment had been unanimously assigned to Mrs. Professor Wise, the schoolmaster's lady, she being the mother of the youngest baby present. Poor little Miss Wise looked very small, very old, and very *pink*, in a low-necked white muslin dress, looped up at the sleeves with broad scarlet ribbon.

Last and least in size, as well as riches, sat pale Mrs. Newcome, whose husband—a clerk in a little grocery-store, with a very small salary—was one of the few men of Minnehaha whose name boasted no title. On state occasions he was Mr. Newcome; but "John" was considered quite good enough for everyday use. "John's" boy, a handsome, blue-eyed little fellow, was already a heavy load for his wee mother's arms. He was crowing lustily at the "Colonel's" bright new tea-kettle, which gave him back a steamy song in answer, making the mothers smile, and causing the babies to stare in solemn wonder. Johnny's robe was a calico wrapper, bought with an eye to durability and washing. How poor Mrs. John had sighed for just *one or two* dresses of some soft white baby-fabric! But her faded leather pocketbook always "looked as if an elephant had stepped on it," as she pathetically observed to a friend; so she was obliged to content herself with cheap, washable prints.

The stalwart Colonel was just recovering from a "run of fever," during which he, with all his money and broad acres, must have suffered severely for the common comforts of the sick-room, had it not been for the kind attentions, the tasteless gruels, and savory beef teas prepared by these very ladies. There were no hired nurses in Minnehaha, so the ladies in turn took charge by day, while their husbands *watched* at night.

The thought of this gave him patience to bear calmly the general *hullabaloo*, almost indispensable to the coming together of so many mothers with their precious offspring, though he turned his head wearily, and closed his eyes when three of them were *fussing* at once.

Kind Mrs. Noble saw the action, and divined the cause. "We're making too much noise here," said she, in her pleasant, decisive way. "Come, baby, we must be going."

Mrs. Judge Sharp drew forth her baby's scarlet cloak, preparatory to following suit, but both were stopped by a gesture from the sick man.

"Sit down, sit down," said he. "I've made you all trouble enough to be willing to stand a little noise, I reckon."

"But you are getting along nicely now, and if we talk you sick we shall just have it all over again; don't you see?" laughed Mrs. Noble.

"I'll risk that," answered the Colonel, impatiently. "I'm on the high road to health now, and no mistake; though where I should have been if it hadn't been for my friends I don't like to think. I tell you, ladies, I want to thank you; but han-t it I know how."

"Oh! you'll be going off hunting one of these days. Just remember us then," said Mrs. Professor Wise, soothingly.

"You should all be fed on quail and prairie chickens for three months if I could have the *say*," answered the Colonel, energetically.

"We'd get dreadful sick of them," replied Mrs. Judge Sharp. "There's nothing in the shape of food that I get tired of so *quick* as game."

"I never had the chance yet," continued Mrs. Wise. "Look here, Colonel," she exclaimed, as a new train of thought suggested itself, "arn't you convinced now that it really *is* your duty to get married? These fevers almost always come back the next year, and—"

"Pleasant prospect," groaned the Colonel.

"But what am I going to do? I can't get anybody to have me."

"There's Myra Whitehouse"—and Mrs. Sharp's keen gray eyes shot a *knowing* glance at the Professor's wife.

"Oh! *she* wouldn't have me. I asked her six times," answered the Colonel, laughing, in spite of his headache.

"Nonsense! Tell that to the marines!" replied Mrs. Sharp, with emphasis.

Meanwhile Mrs. Noble had gone to the window with her restless little daughter, whose brown eyes were earnestly following a couple of emigrant wagons, moving slowly along the road. The Colonel caught a glimpse of the same and sighed.

"That makes nineteen since Sunday," said he. "What can they be thinking of? Some of them must actually suffer before spring; and still they come."

"I know it," answered the Major's wife. "Edward says they will have to be helped. But you are all tired out. Baby, we are going."

"Not just yet; please don't," he continued, as he saw the little blue cloak going on with a decisive snap. "Never since I came to Minnehaha have I had the honor of entertaining in my humble abode so many babies at once. Let us make it a veritable baby show. I will give a premium of twenty dollars to the baby who shows itself most worthy of it. Sit down, Mrs. Noble; I *insist*. You look as if you didn't think much of my project; but you'll have to give in. I'm sick, you know, and mustn't be crossed. I'll have a *relapse* just as sure as you go."

The lady unfastened the little cloak, and sat down. "Of course, *my* baby is the *best*," said she, laughing; "but she won't get the premium. She's afraid of strangers; besides, she's sleepy."

"Who's to be the judge? You?" asked the Professor's wife, sharply.

"No, indeed. I might be partial. We'll call in the next man or woman who passes up the road."

"You're not in earnest!" exclaimed Mrs. Noble.

"Certainly I am. Keep a sharp lookout, ladies. 'My wisdom's limited,' as Sam Weller would say."

"You *may* have to keep us a week," said Mrs. Sharp, consolingly. "This road isn't traveled *much*, you know."

"All right. A month, if you like," answered the Colonel, now thoroughly entering into the spirit of the occasion.

"As true as you live, here's a woman from one of the emigrant wagons," cried little Mrs. Newcome.

"Sure enough. Baby, look your prettiest," exclaimed Mrs. Noble. "Ah! she's gone down to the well. She'll meet the wagon on the other road."

"No, no! Call her in, somebody; quick!" The Colonel was really getting excited. So Mrs. Newcome dumped her baby unceremoniously upon the bed, and made for the door. She was just in time, for the woman, having filled her "bucket," was walking rapidly toward the road.

It was Lomie Winters, a girl of fifteen, though long travel in that lumbering old wagon, with nothing but its white covering to protect her from the sun and wind, and camping at night beside some wayside "*crick*," had made her look much older. Her eyes black; but her hair seemed to have bleached in the sun's rays until it was of a peculiar hue, something between silver and gold. It had been cut short for convenience sake, and the prairie *zephyrs*, contemptuously ignoring the red calico sun-bonnet, had tossed it about at their own sweet (?) will. She tried to smooth it with her hand, as she heard Mrs. Newcome's voice; but with very little success.

"Come in a moment, please."

"I couldn't stop," answered Lomie, decisively. "Yonder's our wagon. They was all thirsty, and I see the well from the road."

"But you *must* stop, just for a moment, a said Mrs. Newcome, pleadingly. "There's " sick gentleman in there, and he wants you."

Lomie's face expressed unfeigned astonishment; but she wasted no time in talking. Without another word she followed Mrs. Newcome into the Colonel's parlor.

"Thank you for coming," said he, raising himself upon one elbow. "We want to find out the best baby in this crowd. Of course the ladies are prejudiced, and I'm no judge in such matters; so *you must* tell us."

Lomie looked from one to another of the smiling mothers, with a bewildered, puzzled air.

"How am *I* to tell, sir?" she inquired.

"Just try them all. Take them in your arms."

Lomie looked doubtfully at her hands. "They ain't right clean," said she. "I ain't had a chance to wash 'em since morning."

"Never mind. We're used to dust here on the prairies. Take them just as they sit."

Baby Wise came first. Lomie stretched out a pair of large brown hands; but the pink little damsel was altogether too young to respond. Otherwise her conduct was most exemplary; for, finding the soft, warm shoulder a convenient resting-place, she closed her sleepy eyes for a nap.

"Mother's precious little Honey!" exclaimed the Professor's wife, as she received her back again.

Baby Noble came next. She met Lomie's invitation with a doubtful look of the sweet brown eyes and a quiver of the lip; but she went. For about half a minute she gazed wonderingly at the black eyes and strange looking hair. Then her courage failed, and she turned to her mother with an appealing cry.

"Oh, Baby! you've disgraced yourself," she cried with a shower of kisses.

Baby Sharp wasn't afraid. Not he. He went, with a spring, at the first shadow of an invitation, and was a good boy for the space of two seconds. At the end of that time he discovered Lomie's nose, and made vigorous efforts to pull it off. Finding it securely fastened, he tried his little nails upon her brown cheeks. Lomie, not enjoying the performance, as he did, held him off; whereupon he broke into a fierce scream of disappointment, which was not quieted until he had been some time under the shadow of his mother's wing.

Lomie turned willingly from him to Johnnie Newcome, waiting in his mother's arms. He was all ready, apparently; for he laughed when she came near, and almost jumped into her outstretched arms. He studied her face a moment with his sky-blue eyes, and found the examination a satisfactory one. The soft, fat fingers went caressingly over the cheek, lips and nose, and stroked the stiff, wirey hair. They didn't pull it—oh, no!—thought Mrs. Newcome almost holding her breath with anxiety. Finally, the little laughing lips were pressed to hers, again and again—"tasting to see if she was good," Lomie said. She seemed to find her so; for he gave a succession of baby-crows, and even turned away when his mother came to take him, hiding his sunny face on Lomie's shoulder, as if it belonged there.

The girl's eyes filled with tears as she gave him back. "My little brother died just before we left home," she said, simply. "We left him behind at Wisconsin."

"Well," said the Colonel, with a suspicious flourish of his handkerchief, "which is the best baby?"

"I can't rightly tell," answered Lomie, glancing apologetically at the ladies; "but this one," pointing to master Johnny, "is the best to *me*."

"Bravo, bravo! old fellow! You've won the premium!" cried the Colonel, delighted; for Johnny was an especial favorite.

"Colonel Bent," said Mrs. Noble, with mock severity, "you'll have a high fever to-morrow, and who do you suppose will take care of you? He can't expect any more of *our* broths and jellies, can he?"

"No, indeed!" exclaimed both ladies, with pretended indignation.

"Oh," replied the Colonel, who appeared to be forcing something into Lomie's unwilling hand, "I guess Mrs. Newcome and I can weather it, now. Here, Master Johnny. Come to your uncle, while your mother makes him a cup of tea."

The other ladies took their departure. Mrs. Sharp and the Professor's lady passing out at the front gate, while Mrs. Noble walked with Lomie a short distance, to the post where old Nellie, her faithful horse, had been waiting for an hour. There was a quiet self-reliance about Lomie that pleased the lady.

"Did you ever live out?" she inquired.

"No, ma'am, I never *did*," replied the girl, hesitatingly. "But father, he was saying this morning if he could drop one of us at some of the towns round, it would be easier for him. You see, we're four girls, and it comes hard on father."

"Comes hard on *father*!" thought Mrs. Noble, indignantly, as she watched Lomie's tired face. But she only said: "How far West are you going?"

"I don't exactly know. We're going to take a homestead somewhere."

"Well," continued the lady, "I want a young girl very much to do general housework and help me with the baby. She'll soon love you dearly, if she *was* naughty to-day," noticing Lomie's doubtful face. "Should you like to come?"

"I think I should," answered Lomie; "but, father—maybe—"

"I know. You must ask him, of course. You cannot travel much further to-night; and you can easily find your way back, if he consents. You can see the house quite well from the creek. I shall expect you in the morning, if he is willing. I think I should like you very much." "*I know* I should like you," thought Lomie, turning for a last look at the horse and buggy, as she hurried across the prairie.

Mr. Winters gave his consent willingly, almost gladly. Lomie, though a sensitive girl, took his cool, indifferent parting as a matter of course, and made up for it with extra warmth toward her mother and sisters. Her father had never quite forgiven his four girls for not being boys. In a vague sort of way, they were made to feel as if they were to blame, though *how* they couldn't exactly determine.

Lomie found herself at the great house, on that cool October morning, before its occupants had breakfasted, and there she has remained until this day, loving her mistress and beloved in return—doing faithfully with her might what her hands find to do. The baby loves her dearly; and she returns it with compound interest: though she still cherishes a warm affection for Master Johnny, who clung to her when she was poor and friendless. Johnny's little mother had many qualms and misgivings about accepting the premium. "She couldn't do it," she told the Colonel; "she couldn't, really." But one morning, when she was mending her black alpacca, wondering all the while if she should ever have another, and where the baby's winter cloak was to come from, he walked into the kitchen, threw two new ten-dollar bills into her lap, saying fiercely: "If you don't take these I'll go out on the Reserve, and catch the small-pox," and walked out again without another word.

That settled the matter. Mrs. Newcome saw that he was giving himself pleasure while doing her a kindness. Why, then, should she persist in her refusal and wound his feelings, simply because he was rich and she was poor. So the little woman, taking this sensible view of the case, spent her money judiciously, and was happy.

Ladies' Portfolio.

From All the Year Round.

THE LIGHT OF THE HEARTH.

Father and children with red, wet eyes
Open the cage and the linnet flies;
All the house has been sorrow-rack'd
And water and food the bird hath lack'd.

Her sleeps in the churchyard near,
Her seat at the board is empty and drear,
The rose-bush withers at the door,
The kind hand waters it no more.

The spinning-wheel is silent there;
With holes in his stockings the boy doth fare;
The spider spins on the ceiling grey,
No brisk broom brushes it away.

The mother's care was ever blest,
Her busy hands were never at rest;
Father oft was angry and mad,
But now in the ingle he sits, so sad!

Sad he sits by a cheerless fire,
Help from strangers he now must hire;
Much indeed may be bought for gold,
All save the heart that is now so cold.

The busy, blessing, caressing hand,
The face so thoughtful, and sweet, and bland,
For the first time are loved and known
When the gentle light of the hearth hath flown.

For the New England Farmer.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

Every fine day at this season of the year reminds us that the season for sowing seeds will soon be at hand, and even now we can plant in boxes Petunias, Lobelias, &c., &c., which will make a rich display of flowers in the latter part of the summer.

In the Northern States, the summer is so short that every one should endeavor to crowd as much pleasure into or out of it as possible, and this cannot be done unless we commence early; and there is nothing that increases the beauty of our flowers so much as a rich and thoroughly prepared soil,—*they will not flourish without it*. Those of us who collected all the forest leaves that fell within our reach, will now have the best soil to mix with sandy loam, and plant seeds and plants. It is the bank from which we may hope to draw out floral dividends, and its drafts are always payable, not only in green leaves, but in gorgeous flowers redolent with the perfumes of Araby, and fresh and fair as those that bloomed in the garden of Eden.

This bank must be worked over now and all the house slops turned upon it to promote its decay and richness. We must prepare for a vigorous campaign this coming summer. The winter has been long and tedious, the snow banks, as I write, lie four feet on a level over lawn and garden, but only a few warm days and a few kisses and embraces from the South wind, and it will quickly melt away and release the ground from the icy fetters of the frost.

Within the few past years the cultivation of flowers has greatly increased, not only in the towns, but in the villages and among the farming districts, thereby increasing the refinement and pleasure of the people.

Surely, there is something wanting in a person's heart and soul if he loves not flowers!

Henry Colman wrote: "I have said a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would have the effect I desired of inducing them to make this a matter of particular attention and care. When a man asks me 'what is the use of shrubs and flowers?' my first impulse is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. Flowers are among the richest adornments of God's beautiful creation, and every where, in the tender forest, in the most secluded thicket, on the ocean-like prairies, and even upon the desolate heaths, are scattered along in such endless profusion as cannot fail to impress are flective and devout mind with the most grateful veneration and delight."

Yet there are those that now ask the same question, and thus show that their spirit is not highly attuned, but "is of the earth, earthy." With such, we have no affinity, and our words are not addressed to them; we write for the thousands who do love flowers, who delight in their culture, revel in their beauteous colors and sweet perfumes; and grow better under their ennobling influences. There is no cosmetic like the cheerful sunshine and the sweet, fresh air; and there is no investment of an hour's labor which will yield you such large interests in the shape or health and happines and real improvement in taste and refinement, as a well-kept garden.

The Soil and its Preparation.

A mellow loam enriched with compost manure or leaf-mould, is the best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants; but it must be so sandy that it will not harden after a shower. There is no use in trying to grow flowers in a poor, unsuitable soil, and every farmer can spare a few shovelfuls of manure to enrich their beds.

If annuals, perennials, &c., are planted too deep, the seeds will surely decay, for the tender sprouts have not strength sufficient to push their way up through it and must perish.

It is much better, in Northern New England, to plant seeds in a hot bed, or in pots and boxes in the house. The season is so backward, the winds so cold that tender annuals have no chance for their lives if planted in the open borders. You may raise half a dozen plants out of sixty seeds, whereas if they were planted indoors or under glass, nearly every seed would have sprouted.

Moisture and warmth are indespensable to the growth of all seeds and if they are not supplied there will be no vegetation. If they are planted in a loose, friable soil, lightly covered with sand, and kept moist and in a warm place, they will soon grow, and very few will fail to sprout. Then give them all the sun that shines, changing the boxes from room to room, and you will have a fine supply of bedding out plants when the warm weather permits them to be transplanted into the open border. In this way a fine display of flowers can be produced at a small cost, and not a great deal of trouble.

Make the flower beds as rich as you can with thoroughly decomposed manure, and you will be fully repaid for all your attention and care by their rich, gorgeous flowers.

New and Desirable Plants.

The Florists offer great inducements to persons to purchase in "clubs," and make themselves the possessors of many choice varieties of plants at a slight expense. Friends and neighbors can thus club together and send an order to any reputable seedsman and obtain a large package of seeds. If you send $5 you can order $8-25 worth of seeds, which give a very large variety embracing many "novelties." Among them we should select *Agratum Lasseauxii*, a bright rose-colored variety from Buenos Ayres; it is a perennial, but will flower the first season, if sown early enough, and is lovely for house-culture.

Amaranthus Salicifolius is a remarkably beautiful plant of variegated foliage, terminating in a bright orange-red. Its habit is pendulous and very graceful, giving it the title of the "Fountain Plant." Its leaves are only quarter of an inch wide, undulated, and from five to seven inches in length. It is very lovely for the centre of a vase, or for grouping with other variegated plants, also as a pot plant for autumn decoration.

Chrysanthemum grandiflorum, a new annual of a deep gold-color, with a dark centre, very pretty and effective.

Crambe filiformis is a hardy annual from Patagonia; its flowers are of a pure white and are so abundant that the plant is one mass of snowy white. It blossoms early, and continues to bloom until the frost comes; is a very desirable acquisition.

Delphinium nudicaule is a Californian variety; it is of dwarf habit, very hardy, and a free bloomer, while its flowers differ from those of any other Larkspur in their color, being a light scarlet, very brilliant in the sunlight.

Endranthe pusilla is a pretty dwarf annual, growing only six inches high, with small lilac-colored flowers, blooms continuously and is very good for edgings.

Lythrum flexuosum is a dwarf, African variety, blooms the first season and is a perennial. Its flowers are purple-red, and bloom in spikes, height but eight inches.

Matricaria eximia grandiflora is similar in its flowers to the double feverfew and it blows profusely from June until frost. *Mimulus Neuberti flore pleno* is a double flowered variety; flowers of various colors, yellow, light or deep scarlet, with blotches and spots in great density. A bed of it vies in coloring with Phlox or Verbenas.

Phlox Heynholdi cardinalis is a new variety of Drummond's Phlox and its flowers are of an intense scarlet. So beautiful and rare is this annual, that fifty cts. is asked for only five seeds.

Perilla nankinensis foliis variegatis is an improvement upon the old variety. These plants of variegated foliage make a fine show when planted together. *Amaranthus bicolor* and *Cineraria maritima* mingled with the Perilla, will make a most gorgeous show and be as effective as a bed composed of Coleus, Achyranthus, Cannas, &c.

Scabiosa nana striata is a new variety of the Double Scabiosa, and its flowers are striped like a carnation, very double, and make a fine addition to every garden.

Statice Bonducella aurea is a "novelty," with golden yellow corollas and light yellow calyxes; is a very pretty flower for winter bouquets, as well as for a garden.

Sweet Pea, Fairy Queen, is very handsome, with its upper leaves of a bright pink, margined with white, and the other leaves purely white.

Tropæolum speciosum is from Chili, and is said to be hardy, with some protection for its tuberous roots; its color is a rich scarlet and its foliage a dark green.

Zinnia Haageana flore pleno is a double flowered variety of the Mexican species. Its color is a deep orange margined with gold color, and the plants are of very handsome shape and the flowers are valuable for drying in the winter.

Zinnia tagetiflora fl. pl. is also a novelty, very double, and each petal quilled like an Aster. These are among the "novelties" offered for 1872, and seem to us desirable additions to our store of garden and house plants.

All of us like to plant new things, to watch their growth, the first tiny bud and then the opening flower; but we are often doomed to disappointment, and the plant we have cherished with such fond anticipations of its beauty, proves of little worth, in our eyes. Asters, Balsams, Candytuft, Coreopsis, Clarkia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Lobelias, Mignonette, Tropeolums, Petunias, Pansies, Phlox, Portulaca, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Schizanthus, Salpiglossis, Zinnias, &c., &c., are all well known to us; as we plant their seeds we can see their glorious flowers and know what we may anticipate. We would not give up our favorite annuals for all the bedding-out plants that the florists can offer. There is no class of flowers that give so much satisfaction; to be sure they are more trouble, we must sow the tiny seeds with great care, covering them not deeper than their diameter. We must shade them for a few days to allow the husk to swell and break; then we must watch lest they become wire-drawn or spindling; must transplant, water, shade, keep free of weeds, and then we are fully repaid by the splendor of their many colored flowers.

You have the pleasure of raising them yourself, of tending them from the commencement to the close of their existence, and surely you must be more proud of plants raised and grown entirely by yourself.

Every year we can grow new kinds, for there is an almost boundless choice, and every year our pleasure increases. Sow your seeds as early in the season as possible; sow them in March, in the house; fill up the kitchen and dining room windows with them; be sure and bring them forward early, and in July or August you will rejoice in their beauty and loveliness.

S. O. J.

THE JAPANESE GIRLS.

In 1871, a Japanese gentleman named R. Kuroda passed through the United States on his way from England to Japan. He subsequently returned to America, and, in his official capacity as commissioner of the island of Yesso, concluded arrangements which resulted in securing the services of General Horace Capron for the benefit of Japan. During his two brief visits to this country, he become so deeply impressed with the happy condition of the American woman that he began to inquire into the cause of such a state of things, and was told that it was because the women of the country were educated, treated with the highest consideration, and are regarded equal to men in all the higher qualities of humanity. With his friend, Mr. Arnori Mori, he held several long discussions on the subject, took the advanced ground that the Japanese ought to intermarry, with the people of the more enlightened foreign nations, and, in his zeal, went so far as to insist that Mr. Mori should marry an American lady without delay. To this the youthful minister replied that he considered himself a true patriot, and would like to oblige his friend, but did not think it necessary for him to go into the marrying business quite so suddenly. From that time, however, Mr. Kuroda thought and talked unceasingly about the importance of educating the women of his native land. What was new with him, however, was an old story with Mr. Mori, who, if a little less enthusiastic, was quite as deeply interested as the commissioner. On his return to Japan he broached the idea to his government of sending a number of young girls to America to be educated; reported the fact that he was fully indorsed by Mr. Mori, and having obtained the hearty cooperation of Tomorni Iwakura, the junior prime minister of Japan. an arrangement was made by which five Japanese girls were permitted to accompany the great embassy to to Washington. As the American minister, Mr. Charles Delong, was about to visit the United States on private business, he very naturally joined the embassy; and as he was accompanied by his wife, it was still more natural and appropriate that she should take charge of the Japanese girls during their long journey from Yedo to Washington; and that this good lady treated them with the greatest kindness and attention, and received their gratitude in return, is a self-evident proposition.

The names of this delegation of Japanese girls are as follows: Dio Yoshimas, aged 16; Tei Wooyeda, aged 15; Stematz Yamagawa, aged 12; Shige Nagai, aged 10, and Unie Tsuda, aged 8 years. They represent in their persons five distinct families, and while they are not immediately connected with the imperial family of Japan, they do belong to that particular class which would in this country be called the aristocracy of intellect and wealth combined. How these particular girls happened to be selected is not important; and although their fathers or friends were abundantly able to send them abroad, they have in reality come to this country as the wards of the Japanese government. They were consigned to the care of the Japanese minister, Mr. Mori, in Washington; and in view of very numerous applications that were made by educational institutions throughout the country to take them in charge, and while debating what was best to do with the girls, Mr. Mori resolved to keep them for a few months under his immediate protection, and obtained comfortable and cheerful homes for them in Georgetown, under the general supervision of Mr. Charles Lanman, the warm personal friend of Mr. Mori, and the American secretary of the Japanese legation. With regard to the kind of education which the government of Japan would have bestowed upon these girls, that is a question which will probably be decided by Mr. Mori, and his personal views have been freely expressed in Washington society. He would, in the first place, have them made fully acquainted with the blessings of *home life* in the United States; and, in the second place, he would have their minds fully stored with all those kinds of information which will make them true ladies.

They are all eager to learn the English language, and have already become acquainted with many common words and their uses. The most interesting feature among them is probably the fact that the youngest was sent by her mother, who voluntarily makes the sacrifice of her own happiness for the benefit of her child. Her father is a good English scholar, and has already taught the little one many words; and among her valuables, carefully packed away by them for her, is an illustrated cyclopædia, in two large Japanese volumes, in which is written, "My dear Unie, from father: Yeddo, Dec. 1, 1871," and a good supply of letter-paper, pencils and India ink. They all know the English alphabet, and are apt at forming words therefrom. They have brought with them handsome dresses which are of elegant materials, and embroidered in gold and colored silks, mostly upon a fabric of Canton crape. The youngest has brought from her home pictures of her father's house, with the family all on the porch or balcony in front; in one scene the house looks upon a rice field; in another, upon a beautiful lake, and another gives a glimpse of river scenery, with the banks lined with cherry trees. The two older ones are graceful, sprightly and attractive, although not beautiful, and are very neat in their habits and persons. The two others are full of mischief and glee, making the house ring with their merry laughter. They are anxious to assume the American garb, and are impatient to have their wardrobes completed at once. They do not use paint or powder, and have abandoned their pomatums, hoping thereby to be better enabled to arrange their luxuriant hair in the American bushy style. They are exceedingly polite and gentle in their manners.—*Washington Republican.*

Wit and Humor.

THE MAN THAT DIDN'T LIKE TRIPE.

Walking one day through Leicester Square with Mr. Miller, the theatrical bookseller of Bow street, Lisbon happened to mention casually that he was going to have tripe for dinner, a dish of which he was particularly fond. Miller, who hated it, said, "Tripe! Beastly stuff! How can you eat it?" That was enough for Lisbon. He turned suddenly in the crowded thoroughfare in front of Leicester House, and holding Miller by the arm, exclaimed in a loud voice, "What, *sir*! So you mean to assert that you don't like tripe?" "Hush!" muttered Miller, "don't talk so loud, people are staring at us." "I ask you sir," continued Lisbon in still louder tones, "Do you not like tripe?" "For heaven's sake!" cried Miller; "you'll have a crowd round us." And naturally people began to stop and wonder what was the matter. This was exactly what Lisbon wanted, and again he shouted, "Do you mean to say you don't like tripe?" Miller, making a desperate effort, broke from him, and hurried in consternation through Cranbourne Alley, followed by Lisbon, bawling after him, "There he goes! That's the man who doesn't like tripe!" to the immense amusement of the numerous passengers, many of whom recognized the popular comedian, till the horrified bookseller took to his heels and ran as if for his life up Long Acre into Bow street, pursued to his very doorstep by a pack of young ragamuffins, who took up the cry, "There he goes! The man that don't like tripe!"

It is related that a Massachusetts schoolboy (though the story can be told as well of any other) was asked by his teacher how many commandments there were. "Ten," was the prompt reply. The teacher said there had been one added, and asked him what it was. The boy looked perplexed, scratched his head a moment and then triumphantly replied, "The Fifteenth Amendment."

THE Laird o' Logan had occasion one day to write a letter in presence of a school companion, who, on looking over it, expressed his surprise at the singularity of the orthography. "It is strange, Logan," said he, "that you cannot manage to spell even the shortest word correctly." "Spell!" cried the Laird, with a look of well-feighed pettishness; "man, what are you haverin' about? Look at that!" holding up the stump of the quill to him; "would ony man that kens onything about spelling ever attempt to spell wi' a pen like that?"

A GOOD REPARTEE.—Bobus Smith, a brother of Sydney, was also a wit. He was a lawyer, and ex-Advocate-General, and happened to be engaged in argument with an eminent physician touching the merits of their respective professions. "You must admit," urged the Doctor, "that your profession does not make angels of men." "No," was the retort, "there you have the best of it; *yours* certainly gives them the first chance."

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EMBODY IN THEIR SHAPE THE SCIentific adaptation of natural lines embraced by KNOX'S PATENT, and have extra qualities of hardness, each piece of metal being made by a process that converts about one-third on each side into steel, and allows it to be hardened as much as fire and water can make it, while the centre remains soft or flexible. This gives them a toughness that avoids the liability of breakage so general with other plows, and a surface better adapted to slide through the soil, which reduces the amount of power required and further adds to durability.

These Hard Steel Plows received the highest premium $30, awarded to them at the Vermont State Agricultural Fair, Sept., 1871.

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"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

General Debility.

DEBILITY IS A TERM USED TO DEnote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in excess. Debility is of frequent occurrence. It is incident to a variety of diseases. The lower limbs are apt to be swollen. The patient is feeble, and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is irregular, but almost always weak. Palpitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often throws the heart into the most tumultuous action. The vital functions are languidly performed. The muscular strength is diminished; fatigue follows moderate or slight exercise. The breathing, though quiet when at rest, becomes hurried and even painfully agitated under exertion, as in running, ascending heights, &c. The nervous system is often greatly disordered. Vertigo, dizziness and a feeling of faintness are very common. Violent and obstinate neuralgic pains in the head, side, breast, or other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The secretions are sometimes diminished. In females the menses are almost always either suspended or very partially performed. The bowels become costive, while unhealthy evacuations from the bowels and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

Found at Last!

GLOBE VILLAGE, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., February 23d, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston:

For the past five years I have been afflicted with dyspepsia, caused from a morbid state of the liver, loss of appetite, raising of food and wind from the stomach, a sense of distension in the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, general debility and languor. For a year past I have taken your VEGETINE, or Blood Purifier. I am now well and able to attend to my business. It is one of the best remedies, and I can heartily recommend it to all afflicted with similar diseases. I have tried other remedies, but found none that afforded me any relief, until I found it in your VEGETINE.

GEO. HANSON.

Any person desiring further information can call on his son, Wilbur F. Hanson, apothecary, store No. 468 Broadway, South Boston.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from General Debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

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Marvellous Effect.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used VEGETINE, and feel it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit it has done me. In the spring of the year 1862, I was sick from general debility caused by over-work, want of sleep, and proper food. I was very weak, and much emaciated. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was persuaded to try VEGETINE. Before I had taken this one week, my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it, every day gaining more strength, until I was completely restored to health. The effect of this *Remedy*, in case of general debility, is indeed marvellous.

ELIZABETH A. FOLEY,

21 Webster St., Charlestown, Mass.

Swollen Limbs.

LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 29, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. I commenced taking it, a year ago, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out from a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. Indeed, I could scarcely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength failing very rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks, I began to improve. My appetite improved and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as a nurse with my wonted ease; and I feel I owe it to VEGETINE. Yours, gratefully,

2w11 MRS. C. A. H. TILDE